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117 states withhold rights, Amnesty says

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Repression of human rights around the world — from Soviet labor camps to military killings in South America and detentions without trial in Africa — is becoming harder to hide, Amnesty International said in its annual report Thursday.

In its review of political imprisonment, torture and executions, the London-based human rights movement names 117 nations — from the United States and Japan to Iran, which put 700 persons before firing squads in the year surveyed. But there is no attempt to compare them.

"No comparisons are made because there are no ways to quantify the misery caused by the repression cataloged here," said the Nobel Prize-winning organization in the 426-page report covering the 12 months up to April 30, 1981.

"Nor is it possible to establish whether repression is increasing, certainly awareness of it is," the report said. "It is now harder for states to hide repression."

By May 1, the worldwide human rights organization had adopted or was investigating for adoption 4,517 prisoners of conscience — mainly those jailed solely for their beliefs, race or religion — in 64 countries.

But Amnesty spokesman David Lauticht said, "this number represents only the tiniest tip of the iceberg."

By working for them we try to influence what happens to many more," he told the Associated Press. "I would be surprised if the number didn't run into hundreds of thousands."

El Salvador and the Soviet Union get the longest entries, nine pages each, but some nations, such as Nigeria, were not mentioned in the report because of the lack of information, Amnesty said.

Of El Salvador, the South American nation torn by fighting between the ruling military-civilian junta and leftist guerrillas seeking to topple it, the report said, "thousands of people detained without warrant have disappeared or been murdered by the security forces."

In the Soviet Union, the report said, "severe repression of all forms of dissent continued."

Amnesty said it knew of 220 Soviet dissidents arrested during the year, including 30 committed to psychiatric hospitals — some in wards with criminally insane and violent inmates — and at least 19 sentenced to 10-year or longer jail terms or internal exile.

India, the world's largest democracy, featured for "regrettably" reintroducing detention without trial during the year, and for "widespread police brutality, torture... and killings of political activists by police."

The report included last year's beatings with acid and needles of 36 suspected criminals by India's Bihar State Police.

Lauticht said the small number of adopted prisoners — it increased by 581 from the previous year — reflected the limit of Amnesty's resources, lack of information or time.

"In many cases of disappearance, of people abducted, in, say, El Salvador, the Philippines... there isn't time. They are dead before we can adopt them."

In a report issued on its 20th anniversary last May, Amnesty said nearly half the 154 member countries of the United Nations were believed to be holding prisoners of conscience.

Amnesty's tradition is not to judge who are the world's worst human rights violators, Lauticht said: "human rights are indivisible. We see no point in trying to make a sort of negative hit parade. It seems to us to blur the issue."

In El Salvador, the report estimated that 12,000 people were killed during 1980, mainly by government troops.

Among gloomy entries on other Latin American nations, Amnesty said Bolivia's July 1980 military coup was marked by "political killings and gross abuses" on a pattern similar to that following the region's other military takeovers of the past decade.

In Western Europe, the report said anti-terrorist laws, notably in West Germany, Italy and Britain's Northern Ireland province, "tended to erode" guarantees of fair treatment and trials for suspects.

France, Switzerland, Italy and Greece were singled out for jailing conscientious objectors against military service.

In Turkey, said Amnesty, torture was used widely and systematically, "it was clear it had official sanction" of the right-wing military government.

In Asia, the report noted a "limited improvement" in respect for human rights in Vietnam, the Philippines, Thailand and Laos, but said that detention without trial continued to be widely used on the continent.

In the Middle East and North Africa, torture reports came from Israel and the territories it occupies, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Bahrain and Iran.



GOT HER GOAT: Visiting a zoo is always a fun and learning experience for children and even adults. This little girl, visiting the Los Angeles Zoo, learned the hard way that goats will eat just about anything, including hair. Here the surprised girl is seen calling for help. She was subsequently released by the goat and learned a valuable lesson.

Price differentials bog OPEC parley

ABU DHABI, Dec. 10 (R) — OPEC oil ministers have extended talks aimed at avoiding a secret price-cutting war after failing at a closed-door meeting Thursday to agree on so-called price differentials, United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al-Oreiba said.

The 13 ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, who began their meeting in Abu Dhabi Wednesday, will hold a further bargaining session Thursday night and possibly another Friday, the minister told reporters.

In Thursday's talks, the OPEC ministers were trying to end a wrangle over prices of petrol-rich grades of crude oil, but difference still remained over the differentials — slight variations in price to take account of quality differences, Oreiba said.

OPEC froze the base prices of its oil at 34 dollars a barrel in October until the end of 1982. Exporters of high-quality crudes add differentials to this OPEC benchmark price for a barrel of Arabian light crude.

Oreiba, OPEC's current president, said the ministers would resume talks on differentials at 9.30 p.m. (1730 GMT) Thursday and might continue Friday.

According to Western oil market analysts, failure to resolve differences among Algeria, Libya and Nigeria could result in a secret

price-cutting war as exporters fight for sales in the current, surplus-ridden market.

Nigeria now sells at \$36.5 a barrel and conference sources say it is unwilling to risk losing buyers by going higher.

Libya and Algeria officially price similar grades at \$37.5 and are reluctant to come down, although conference sources said a \$37 compromise has been mooted.

Price changes would be effected by reducing the differential which exporters of high-quality grades add to OPEC's benchmark price of \$34 a barrel of Arabian light crude.

The ministers were also holding preliminary discussions on a new long-term strategy to govern prices when the current freeze of the benchmark ends in December 1982. An original formula would have raised them inexorably by a real two to three percent a year, by indexing them to the West's inflation and economic growth rates. But Sheikh Yamani has said the world glut necessitates a new, less rigid formula to enable prices to be held down to stimulate a revival of demand for oil.

Meanwhile, Iran's Oil Minister Muhammad Gharazi was quoted Thursday as saying he would urge major oil producing countries to blacklist American oil companies which put pressure on Libya.

Plane returns to Damascus

Hijackers arrested in Beirut

BEIRUT, Dec. 10 (R) — Giving victory salutes and shouting "Death to Qaddafi", the three hijackers of a Libyan airliner surrendered here Wednesday night after a 10,000-kms odyssey across the eastern Mediterranean.

The three gunmen, who seized the Boeing-727 over northern Italy last Monday en route from Paris to Tripoli, surrendered to Syrian peace-keeping troops and Lebanese security forces. Dressed in jeans, the three young hijackers were hustled away into a white Mercedes car while the 36 passengers remained on board the plane.

The pilot insisted on leaving Beirut immediately and the plane flew on to the Syrian capital Damascus at the end of a 60-hour hijack that had taken it to Athens, Rome, Beirut and Tehran. Syrian officials and Libyan Ambassador Abdul-Salam Ben Khayyat were at Damascus airport to receive the tired but smiling passengers.

The gunmen hijacked the Libyan Boeing to publicize the case of a Lebanese Islamic leader who disappeared while on a visit to Libya in 1978.

They believe Imam Moussa Sadr, leader of the Amal group, is in detention in Libya. Libya has denied it is responsible for his disappearance.

The secretary-general of the Amal told reporters that Amal leaders had persuaded the hijackers to give themselves up unconditionally. "We told them, you've done very well but now it's finished," Nabih Berri said. Around him several dozen heavily-armed Amal gunmen mingled with Syrian troops in hattedness and Lebanese security forces.

Berri, whose organization was founded by Moussa Sadr, said he believed the Imam was still alive because he had no proof to the contrary. "The people cannot forget him. The only way is for Qaddafi to release him," Berri said.

Argentina liquidated rebels

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Argentina's security forces dumped bodies into the sea from helicopters in a "foolproof form of secret liquidation" to rid the country of suspected subversives, an associate of the Carnegie Endowment charges.

"Bodies were dropped by helicopter into the Antarctic-bound currents of the South Atlantic, alive or ripped open to make them sink," says Charles Maechling Jr., an international lawyer and a former State Department adviser on political and military affairs in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Maechling's allegation is contained in an article in the winter issue of *Foreign Policy*, published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Maechling gave no attribution for his assertion that Argentine forces committed these actions. A foreign policy staff member, describing Maechling as highly knowledgeable in south American affairs and a frequent visitor to Argentina, said a similar account is contained in an appendix to the record of the house foreign affairs subcommittee on international organizations and human rights, which held hearings into alleged disappearances in Argentina in September 1979.

Maechling said in the *Foreign Affairs* article that the records of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States demonstrate that Argentine security forces caused the disappearance of at least 6,000 persons between 1975 and 1981.

And he noted that Amnesty International estimates that the number of "disappeared" persons in that period may run as high as

Carnegie associate claims

Argentina liquidated rebels



20,000. The alleged liquidation campaign originally was aimed at terrorist groups but was widened by the Argentine Army to include "every element of civilized life that it considered subversive or tainted with Marxism," Maechling said.

He said that to permit senior officers to deny responsibility for the campaign, "operations were decentralized, and each army district conducted its own raids, and ran its own detention centers. No records were kept of the victims... and persons abducted simply disappeared."

Bonn seeks clarification Paris says M.E. policy stays

PARIS, Dec. 10 (R) — French government officials said Wednesday there was no change in their country's Middle East policy and that France believed Western Europe had a role to play in the search for peace in the region.

The officials said the aim of the Socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand was to seek a balanced relationship with Israel and the Arab states and urge all sides in the dispute, to negotiate directly.

The officials were commenting on suggestions in Tel Aviv that remarks there this week by France's External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson on European initiatives toward a settlement marked a major change in French policy.

"There is no change," a spokesman for the External Relations Ministry said. "The minister was simply saying that Western Europe could not impose a solution. But France and its European partners can play a useful role."

One French official commented Wednesday: "We still believe in the principles of the Venice Declaration which are the right to security for all peoples in the region and the right for the self-determination of all people, including the Palestinians."

The political sources said the policy of the Mitterrand government would involve improved relations with Israel but also insistence that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), should play a role in peace talks.

In a speech in Tel Aviv Monday night, Cheysson said the Venice Declaration was wrong not to have taken account of progress under the Camp David agreements which brought peace between Israel and Egypt.

In Bonn, a German newspaper said the West German government was "irritated" over statements allegedly made by Cheysson which seemed at odds with the European initiative on the Mideast.

The general *Anzeiger* newspaper of Bonn said the West Germans were seeking clarification of Cheysson's remarks.

The newspaper quoted West German sources as saying Cheysson's alleged statements, if true, displayed a "fundamental misunderstanding" over the EEC's common Middle Eastern policy.

They noted that Cheysson, also made statements in support of Palestinian self-determination, which lies at the center of the Venice formula.

In Cairo, the Egyptian foreign ministry Thursday requested a copy of the full text of the controversial remarks by Cheysson. The ministry also asked through its Paris embassy for details on all Cheysson's interviews in Israel.

Meanwhile, the semi-official Egyptian paper *Al-Ahram* carried an article from Brussels Wednesday on what it called the "erroneous interpretation" of Cheysson's statement. The article was headlined "Cheysson retracts".

Norway set to top standard of living

GENEVA, Dec. 10 (R) — Norway will overtake Switzerland by the end of the decade with the world's highest standard of living, the European Center for Applied Economic Research forecast in its annual report Thursday.

The report said Japan would also be pushing ahead in the standard of living table by 1990 with a per capita gross domestic product equal to the European Community (EEC) average, while Britain, despite its North Sea oil revenues, would slide even further down the table.

Switzerland last year headed all industrial-

ized countries with a per capita gross domestic product of nearly \$16,000 compared with an EEC average of around \$10,300. "Switzerland will by 1990 have to cede this top position to Norway. While Switzerland will then produce goods and services for nearly \$19,000 a head (at 1980 dollar exchange rates), Norway will have reached nearly \$20,000, thus having pushed its way from third to first rank," the report said.

In 1980, Switzerland, with just under \$16,000 gross domestic product per head, was followed by Sweden (\$14,700), Norway (\$14,000) and West Germany (\$13,000) the report added.

U.S. grapples with problem of disposing surplus cheese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP) — The government is considering giving away 225 million pounds of surplus American cheese — a pound apiece for every man, woman and child in the country. The specter of a growing cheese accumulation under the federal dairy price support system, with its potential for spoilage and huge financial losses, has sent agriculture department planners into a flurry of brainstorming over ways to reduce the surplus.

USDA officials acknowledge they are desperate to get rid of excess cheese but they haven't yet figured out how to do it.

One complicated option, to distribute the free cheese in grocery stores through some sort of coupon system, was put on a back burner at USDA after supermarket operators refused to go along with it.

Another option reportedly scheduled for discussion at a closed meeting of the directors of USDA's Commodity Credit Corp.

(CCC) would entail distribution of the surplus cheese to food-stamp recipients.

CCC officials are not expected to make a decision for some time. In fact, they are not even certain they have the legal authority to simply give away the cheese — one of the options that could save on storage costs and avert spoilage loss. Dairy product surplus storage costs and interest cost the government about \$1 million a day.

But that's not all. The processed American cheese, acquired at a cost of roughly \$331 million during the last 18 months under the support program, is only about half of CCC's stock. It also has more than 330 million pounds of natural cheese, which, although it keeps longer than processed cheese, must be disposed of in the future.

Dairy production continues upward at a steady pace, although the Reagan administration has moved vigorously to cut back the support program. CCC acquisitions of surplus cheese, butter and non-fat dry milk are estimated to cost about \$1.1 billion during fiscal 1982.

At the White House, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block used two hunks of moldy cheese to highlight the administration's push for its cutback plan, which is deadlocked in a house-senate conference on a new farm bill.

"Nobody really knows the storage life of this processed cheese," said Indulis Kanctis, of the dairy branch of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), the overseer of the commodity support programs. "People say it should last

two years, but it is developing mold — although that doesn't mean it is spoiled. Most of this surplus has been acquired since June 1980."

CCC and ASCS considered the option of supermarket distribution of free cheese in part because it comes in five-pound bricks, a size suitable for easy handling. But the Food Marketing Institute, representing most supermarkets, objected to the proposal.

Karen Brown, a vice president of the institute, said, "the government has a real problem with this perishable product and they have to move it out. But our members have problems with their moving it through retail outlets — problems of customer relations, distribution, supply and redemption of the coupons they wanted to use."

U.S. vows to balance budget

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (R) — The White House has rejected claims by President Reagan's economic advisers that huge federal deficits are not a serious inflation problem and said the president is still committed to balancing the budget.

All three members of the president's Council of Economic Advisers told a conference of private economists Tuesday that unprecedented deficits projected for the coming years will not necessarily rekindle inflation or push up interest rates. The strongest statement came from William Niskanen, who said: "In general, concern about the deficit has been misplaced. There is no direct or indirect connection between deficits and inflation."

But the White House Wednesday dissociated Reagan from his adviser's remarks. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters the statement Tuesday did not represent the president's opinion or administration policy. "Our goal is to reduce deficits and ultimately balance the budget."

Reagan ran for the presidency last year on a pledge to balance the federal budget by 1984, saying large and persistent deficits had been a principal contributor to inflation.

But in recent months, the president has been forced to abandon his 1984 goal of a balanced budget.

The administration has been reviewing a new budget projection that foresees a \$109-billion deficit in the current financial year, growing to \$152 billion in the following year and \$162 billion in 1984.

Last spring, Reagan said his program of steep tax and budget cuts would revive the U.S. economy, reduce inflation, lower inter-

Aides' remarks discounted

U.S. vows to balance budget



est rates and balance the government ledger by 1984.

In his controversial remarks Tuesday Niskanen said the administration realized it would not be able to fulfill all of these economic goals. "In my judgment, it is preferable to tolerate deficits of this magnitude than to renege on or to add substantially to taxes or tax rates," Niskanen said.

Niskanen and his council colleagues, Murray Weidenbaum and Jerry Jordan, also argued against the long-held Republican notion that huge government deficits lead to higher inflation and interest rates.

U.S. grapples with problem of disposing surplus cheese

Another side to giving away the cheese through retail outlets is that it really wouldn't solve much. Sales displacements — not welcomed by the grocers or cheese manufacturers — would only mean that more new surplus, unmarketable cheese would have to be acquired by the CCC under the federal support program.

Robert Anderson, executive director of the National Cheese Institute in Chicago, said his cheese-makers' trade group is concerned about market disruptions that might be caused if the CCC unloaded its cheese to the general public.

"The cheese is there," Anderson said, "and we recognize that it must be kept in storage. And we feel that it should be used, but not to disrupt the commercial market. Our recommendation is that it would be

imminently practical to distribute it to food-stamp recipients. That is how the food-stamp program began, with surplus food distribution. This is a food that should be used and we think they could set up a system of reasonably easy distribution."

Some other options being considered include sending more cheese to school lunchrooms, feeding programs for the elderly or urban food banks, but most of these do not have adequate storage space. The Cheese Institute's idea of sending some of it to economically troubled Poland, with poor credit and little storage capability, has been considered but generally discarded, USDA sources said.

Added another USDA official: "We've looked and looked at ways to deal with this, but the distribution problems are incredible. And you cannot permit a disruption of sales. Probably the cheapest thing would be to dump it in the ocean."

Saudi-U.S. ties face grave issues -- envoy

By Scott Pendleton

RIYADH, Dec. 10 — In dealing with Saudi Arabia, America faces issues of "staggering complexity that dwarf AWACS many times over," Richard Murphy, Washington's ambassador to the Kingdom has said.

Speaking Wednesday to a group of American businessmen and their wives here, Murphy noted that peace in the Middle East is Saudi Arabia's number one concern, and that "Jerusalem is central to their thinking."

He affirmed that current U.S.-Saudi relations are "stable and solid." But he added that relations "should never be taken for granted by either side because they could slide very fast." Murphy characterized American business activity as a "vital part of

the American-Saudi relationship" and "a major asset" of the American government.

"You and we are engaged in a joint-venture in the largest sense of the word," Murphy said. Their mutual desire to deal with Saudi Arabia isn't without anxious moments, he continued. "I found myself wondering in mid-October, could there be life after AWACS?"

Although U.S. President Reagan deserves the lion's share of credit for passage of that arms sale, the American businessmen in Saudi Arabia unquestionably influenced the vote. "That is the way it should be," Murphy said. "You and we should work together." He encouraged the businessmen to keep in touch with the Congressmen they had lobbied before the AWACS vote.

IDB approves \$34.4m loans to Islamic states

JEDDAH, Dec. 10 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank Thursday approved \$34.4 million to be given in loan to Pakistan, the Comoro Islands, Upper Volta, Bangladesh, Turkey and Mali for the implementation of several projects in those countries.

The bank's board of executive directors approved a loan of nearly \$10 million to Pakistan to help finance a dam for the increased supply of drinking water to Karachi. The new dam will be able to provide 960 million gallons of additional water daily.

The board agreed to another loan of nearly \$7.25 million to the Comoro Islands, to be used for the financing of civil engineering works needed to expand and prepare a deep dock in the Anjouan island. A third loan of about \$5.25 million was approved for the Upper Volta to finance the drilling of 720 wells, and \$197,000 for Bangladesh for the establishment of a textile factory.

Turkey was granted a loan of nearly \$10 million to purchase machinery and equipment for Comas company, to help increase its output from 72,000 tons to 144,000 tons annually. A sum of \$1.8 million was granted to Mali for the establishment of a training institute for teachers of Arabic language and Islamic culture in Tombouctou.

The board also approved, in principle, the institution of a scholarships program for Muslim students in non-member states.


Anqari officiates for Fahd in Japan

RIYADH, Dec. 10 (SPA) — Labor and Social Affairs Minister Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Anqari left here Thursday for Tokyo, Japan, to deliver a message on behalf of Crown Prince Fahd at the Saudi-Japanese Friendship Association 20th anniversary ceremony Tuesday.

Anqari also will deliver his own keynote address and will announce the Kingdom's contribution of \$500,000 as an expression of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd's appreciation for the effective role played by the association in fostering friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:23	5:30	5:02	4:52	5:17	5:51
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:14	12:15	11:46	11:33	11:57	12:27
Asr (Afternoon)	3:19	3:15	2:46	3:29	2:54	3:19
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:41	5:35	5:06	4:50	5:14	5:39
Isha (Night)	7:11	7:05	6:36	6:20	6:44	7:09



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Minister applauds Jordan talks' outcome

RIYADH, Dec. 10 (SPA) — Finance and National Economy Minister Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khalil returned here Thursday from a four-day official visit to Jordan.

Prior to his departure, Aba Al-Khalil said that the outcome of his visit was "extremely positive and fruitful," and had helped in consolidating the fraternal relations between the two countries. He

added that bilateral ties are excellent and will continue to grow owing to the Saudi Arabia's keen desire to bolster Arab solidarity.

During his stay in Jordan, the minister said, he signed two loan agreements, under which the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) will give \$47.5 million to Jordan. The SFD will always remain prepared to finance development

projects in Jordan, he added.

On the other hand, Musa'adah said he was grateful to the Saudi Arabian minister and his delegation for their understanding and cooperation in helping the development projects of his country. He added that Saudi Arabia's assistance to Jordan will continue to command esteem and appreciation of the government and people of Jordan.

Officials discuss land allocation for projects

MADINAH, Dec. 10 (SPA) — The Ministry of Industry and Electricity has been handed over a land plot allocated for an industrial zone here, Industry and Electricity Minister Dr. Ghazi Alghosbi said Wednesday. The ministry plans to establish such zones across the country to boost industrial development.

In a separate development, allocation of land plots for educational purposes was the subject of discussion Wednesday in a meeting between Jeddah Mayor Muhammad Said Farsi and Western Region Education Director General Dr. Abdullah Al-Zaidi. The two officials agreed on the importance of having parking facilities near every school and

decided that all schools be painted white.

After the meeting, Zaidi said that the mayor agreed to hand over the Education Department in Jeddah large land plots at the old airport site and Sabeel and Prince Fawaz residential district to set up educational projects.

Korean artist displays work at Hochtief camp

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Dec. 10 — Korean artist Lee Young opened a two-day exhibition of his works at the Hochtief compound school, King Abdul Aziz International Airport, Thursday.

The show, organized by the school, contains about 120 paintings, mostly illustrating the old charm of Jeddah and other Arab scenes. Young and other Korean artists stayed in various parts of the Kingdom. The exhibition, designed to show creativity, is part of a recreation program for the compound, according to one of the organizers.

During his four years of stay in the Kingdom, Young has displayed his works privately at 30 expatriate compounds. The last show was a one-day bazaar at the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu's camp in Yanbu Dec. 3.

Young has opened a small art gallery, at the China Rose, Macarons Street, where he works and displays his paintings. He paints desert scenes with camels and beduin faces. The 45-year old artist deals with portraits most of his time for customers from photographers.

One customer said that she likes the local touch in Young's works. "I like the way he paints the camels and the desert," adding that all paintings by the artist were good.

Seventy percent of his customers are expatriates, he says. Young likes to do portraits of important and interesting people. He has two magnificent portraits — one of King Khaled and the other of Crown Prince Fahd — hanging in his gallery. Pointing to those, he said, it could take a month to finish a single one.

Young says he doesn't exactly like commercial art. He plans to go to Paris at a future date for further art studies before going home. There he wishes he could relax and paint for pleasure.

Algerian team holds meetings

JEDDAH, Dec. 10 (SPA) — A meeting was held here Wednesday between a delegation from the Algerian Transport Ministry and Air Algeria, on the one hand, and officials from the Saudi Arabian Presidency of Civil Aviation and Saudi, on the other.

The meeting, presided over by Adnan Al-Sadati, director of civil air transport, dealt with the amendment of the appendix of a bilateral air transport agreement. The Algerian delegation arrived here Tuesday.

449 enrolled at Makkah center

MAKKAH, Dec. 10 (SPA) — More than 449 students are receiving training at Makkah Vocational Training Center, according to officials here. The morning courses group 343 and the evening courses 106, the center's director Muhammad Safi Jamil Al-Layl said Wednesday. The center has five sections for electricity, car mechanics, welding, carpentry and plumbing.

So far six groups have graduated since the center was established three years ago and registration is beginning next month for the tenth evening course. Next September, more sections will be opened for radio and television, denting, car painting, diesel and cooling, he said.



DISPLAYED: Two typical Arab paintings are on display at a private exhibition. The two-day show, held at the Hochtief camp at Jeddah's KAIA, contains more than a hundred paintings.

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EEC warned against soft stand on Israel

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Arab states have warned the European Economic Community (EEC) against taking too conciliatory an attitude toward Israel.

An Arab League communique on behalf of Arab ambassadors in Brussels Wednesday said EEC states were adopting a passive attitude toward violations by Israel of international law and human rights in the occupied Gaza Strip, in contrast to their promptness to react to similar acts elsewhere. The communique protested against Israeli violence and killings in the Gaza Strip aimed at annexation of occupied Arab territory. A

general strike was underway in the area for the sixth consecutive day and one demonstrator was killed by Israeli troops Monday.

A complacent attitude toward Israeli violence could jeopardize relations between EEC states and the Arab world, particularly in trade, the communique said. The ambassadors congratulated Greece on taking what they called a courageous stand in support of the Palestinian people. The new Greek Socialist government has taken a strong pro-Palestinian stand in recent EEC foreign policy discussions.

Turkey scraps culture ministry

ANKARA, Dec. 10 (R) — The Turkish administration has made its first change since it was formed after the military takeover 15 months ago, scrapping the ministry of culture and placing its departments under a newly-named ministry of tourism and culture.

A spokesman for the prime minister said Thursday Culture Minister Cihat Baban, who has been in poor health, had resigned.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv, sources close to Israeli Foreign Ministry confirmed Thursday that several foreign ministers from the European Economic Community will visit Israel starting early next spring.

Arafat begins Greek visit Monday

ATHENS, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat will pay a three-day visit to Greece from next Monday, it was announced Thursday.

The visits will begin shortly after the trip to Israel by French President Francois Mitterrand planned for early February, the sources said. West German Foreign Minister Genscher, who made an earlier visit to Israel, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, and their Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo will be among those making visits. Colombo traveled to Israel two years ago as president of the European parliament.

An official statement said Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu invited Arafat shortly after coming to power in October. In his invitation, Papandreu said he wanted to discuss with Arafat the upgrading of the present PLO information office in Athens to diplomatic status. The premier has since said that this will be the same diplomatic representations

as that extended to Israel, which Greece recognizes only de facto.

In Rome, a PLO representative said Arafat has decided not to take part in an international seminar on Jerusalem to be held in Rome next week. He had been invited to address the meeting by the Italy-Arab Friendship Association.

However, Arafat may come to Italy early next year at the invitation of either the Italian government or major political parties, said Nemer Hamad, the PLO representative in Rome.

Municipal staff on strike in West Bank

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (R) — Municipal workers in occupied West Bank towns went on strike Thursday in sympathy with Palestinian protesters in the Gaza Strip where unrest continued for the sixth day.

Military sources said disturbances continued in some parts of the occupied Gaza Strip. But they said that a general strike which started six days ago was only partially observed Thursday. The town of Rafah, where an Arab youth was shot dead by Israeli soldiers during a demonstration earlier this week, was still under curfew following the violent protest, the sources said. Demonstrators pelted Israeli vehicles with stones in several Gaza towns but there were no immediate reports of arrests. The mayor of Nablus told reporters that the municipal strike was in protest against the Israeli occupation and harsh measures taken in Gaza.

Israeli minister confirms Africa visit

TEL AVIV, Dec. 10 (AP) — Defense Minister Ariel Sharon confirmed for the first time Wednesday that he recently visited Africa and disclosed that ministers of an African republic visited him to ask for Israeli military supplies.

Sharon did not name the republic but said that recently "there appeared in my bureau a group of ministers of a certain African republic. They presented their concerns about Soviet expansion and asked for cooperation with Israel and requested that we help their army with Israeli-made weapons," Sharon claimed.

Israel has been seeking to renew the diplomatic ties it had with Africa until the 1973 Mideast war, when African states en masse severed the link and switched their support to the Arabs. Last week, Zaire's president, Mobutu Sese Seko, for the first time publicly said his regime was willing to renew ties with Israel.

Government sources were quoted by the Israeli media Wednesday as saying that during a visit here this week, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson promised to encourage African countries to renew relations with Israel.

Sharon's disclosures came during an Israeli television interview dealing with his allegations that middle men in the arms trade were profiting from Israeli arms sold abroad.

Israel television, quoting government sources, added that arms sales had increased by 33 percent in the last three months. British magazine *Defense Attache* lists as the seventh largest arms exporter.

BRIEFS

ABUDHABI, (R) — A religious court has sentenced a Sudanese to receive 95 lashes for taking an intoxicant drink and to four months in jail for threatening the life of a compatriot, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Itihad* said Thursday. He was also ordered expelled from the United Arab Emirates.

ANKARA (R) — Turkey said Wednesday it deeply regretted a French decision to release a suspected Armenian guerrilla, who Ankara alleges shot and wounded a Turkish diplomat in Italy. A Foreign Ministry statement said it had learnt with shock and astonishment of the release of Khatchik Avedissian, 32, who was sentenced in Paris Tuesday to a four-month suspended prison term for carrying a false passport. He left France by air Wednesday for Beirut.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Firemen in Eilat, Israel's southern port, were fighting a blaze Thursday in an Israeli tanker carrying oil from Egypt to Israel, the state radio reported. The 70,000-ton *Riva* was docked in Eilat port when fire broke out during the night in the crew's quarters, the radio said.

VIENNA (AP) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky returned from a five-day trip through the Middle East Wednesday after a surprise meeting with PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

100 students arrested in Morocco

RABAT, Dec. 10 (R) — The Moroccan government has decided to stamp out agitation in universities, which have been disrupted by student strikes since early November, the Moroccan news agency MAP said Thursday. At a cabinet meeting Wednesday night, Interior Minister Driss Basi told the government that higher education establishments in the country had been a prey to "agitation and attempts at subversion", the agency said.

The move follows in Rabat Wednesday morning, when students fought armed police and troops who used tear gas to break up a demonstration after surrounding the building.

Students said that about 100 students were arrested and a number were injured after being beaten by security forces.

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Soviet Army asked to raise readiness

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (R) — The Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, urged the Soviet armed forces to increase their readiness in the face of a military threat from the West, the official Tass news agency said.

He said, Wednesday the United States and its NATO allies had launched a "head-on attack" on detente and were trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. His speech, to a meeting of young Communist soldiers near Moscow, contained no reference to the U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles which began in Geneva Nov. 30.

But it echoed a statement by the Kremlin leadership two weeks ago, expressing doubts about the sincerity of Washington's stated commitment to arms control.

"You know as well as I do that there are no bounds to improvement in the military or in

any other sphere. To stop and to rest means to fall behind," Marshal Ustinov said. "The key task of young Communists in the army and navy is to instill a high degree of readiness and a conscientious and responsible attitude to the danger emanating from imperialism."

Marshal Ustinov, a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, repeated Soviet charges that Western countries were fomenting trouble in Poland.

"The United States and its NATO accomplices are heightening tension in various areas of the globe and carrying out ideological diversions with the aim of weakening the unity of the Socialist commonwealth and undermining the Socialist system from within," he said. "This is proved by the events in Poland."

He defended the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, saying: "Our armed forces... are giving help selflessly in defense of the Afghan revolution."

Muldoon to announce cabinet

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 10 (AP) — Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon prepared to announce a new cabinet after the Labor Party conceded defeat Thursday, 12 days after a cliffhanger general election.

Final count in the Nov. 28 parliamentary election gave Muldoon's ruling National Party 47 seats to 43 for Labor and 2 for the Social Credit Party. In an earlier count, National held four seats by margins of from 4 to 82 votes, and a change in any seat would have created a hung parliament.

That, in fact, was what Muldoon appeared to have on election night, but later counts gave him an additional seat and a thin majority. The final count of absentee votes, announced late Wednesday, gave Muldoon's party

increased majorities. Labor Party leader Bill Rowling conceded defeat Thursday, giving Muldoon his third three-year term as prime minister and leaving Rowling's future as opposition party leader in doubt. Rowling led all three failed election efforts.

At least one Labor candidate, incumbent John W. Ridley, said he would consider challenging the results of his 26-vote defeat in the highcourt. He has 49 days to file a petition.

The Labor Party has three days to ask for a district court recount, but this was not considered likely because of the high expense.

After appointment of a speaker in parliament, Muldoon's party will have a one-vote majority over a combined Labor and Social Credit vote.

New sea law may create row in Asia

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 10 (AP) — New maritime regulations worked out under the nearly-completed law of the sea treaty have created fresh "possibilities of conflict" between Communist and non-Communist Southeast Asian nations, a senior official of the Malaysian oil company Petronas warned here Thursday.

But the problems of sharing common sea boundaries could be solved if regional countries could first adopt a resolution agreeing to settle their disputes peacefully and then proceeded to identify the conflicting issues as a step toward resolving them, Petronas executive director Abdul Aziz Mahmud said.

He said more than a dozen disputes involving demarcation of continental shelves between various nations have still to be sorted out, particularly in the South China Sea where countries are also at odds over ownership of mid-ocean islands.

Finalization of the U.N. law of the sea treaty was blocked this year by the Ronald Reagan administration, which cited a need to renegotiate some points.

Several Southeast Asian countries, particularly the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), have worked out joint boundaries and delineated offshore zones that allows them to exploit rich deposits of natural gas and oil.

But Mahmud said the law of the sea had placed several ASEAN states — Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines — on a common sea boundary with Socialist states such as Vietnam, Cambodia and China.

"Bearing in mind the fact that Southeast Asia is generally a politically unstable region, the possibilities of conflict cannot be ruled out," he said.

Olivia keeps top pop spot

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP) — It was four weeks in a row Wednesday that Olivia Newton-John kept her "physical" in top form — in first place among best-selling single pop records in the United States.

The group Foreigner stayed on for a second week in second spot in the *Cash Box* magazine chart with "Waiting for a Girl Like You," and Earth, Wind and Fire soared up from sixth to third position with "Let's Groove."

Last week's No. 3 hit, "Private Eyes" by Daryl Hall and John Oates, slipped to fifth. The week's only newcomer to the top ten pop list was "Don't Stop Believin'" by Journey, up from 13th to 10th.

In the country and western singles category, Johnny Lee's "Bet Your Heart on Me" held on to the No. 1 spot in the *Cash Box* magazine chart. "If I Needed You" by Emmylou Harris and Don Williams was second, and "Still Doin' Time" by George Jones was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) Physical — Olivia Newton-John.
2. (2) Waiting for a Girl Like You — Foreigner.
3. (6) Let's Groove — Earth, Wind and Fire.
4. (4) Oh No — Commodores.
5. (3) Private Eyes — Daryl Hall and John Oates.
6. (7) Every Little Thing she Does is Magic — The Police.
7. (8) Yough Turks — Rod Stewart.
8. (9) Why do Fools Fall in Love — Diana Ross.
9. (5) Here I Am — Air Supply.
10. (13) Don't Stop Believin' — Journey.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cash Box*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) Bet Your Heart on Me — Johnny Lee.

2. (2) If I Needed You — Emmylou Harris and Don Williams.
3. (4) Still Doin' Time — George Jones.
4. (7) Love in the first Degree — Alabama.
5. (6) All Roads Lead to You — Steve Wariner.
6. (8) Fourteen Carat Mind — Gene Watson.
7. (10) The Woman in Me — Crystal Gayle.
8. (9) You may see me Walkin' — Ricky Skaggs.
9. (11) What are we doin' Lonesome — Larry Gatlin and The Gatlin Brothers.
10. (12) You're my Favorite Star — Biny Brothers.

In Britain, former Spanish soccer star Julio Iglesias scored a No. 1 in best-selling singles chart this week with a golden oldie, "Begin the Beguine." The dark-haired singer, a cult figure in Europe and a onetime goalkeeper with Real Madrid, took over the top spot from "Under Pressure" by Queen and David Bowie.

Cliff Richard, the Peter Pan of British pop music still churning out hits after 21 years in show business, moved up to No. 4 from No. 8 with "Daddy's Home."

This week's top 10 as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

1. (3) Begin the Beguine — Julio Iglesias.
2. (2) Let's Groove — Earth, Wind and Fire.
3. (1) Under Pressure — Queen and David Bowie.
4. (8) Daddy's Home — Cliff Richard.
5. (25) Don't you Want Me — Human League.
6. (5) Bedsitter — Soft Cell.
7. (6) Why do Fools Fall in Love? — Diana Ross.
8. (7) I go to Sleep — Pretenders.
9. (24) It Must be Love — Madness.
10. (19) Four From Toyah — Toyah.

19 hurt in Delhi crash

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (AP) — Part of a highway overpass project being rushed to completion for the 1982 Asian Games next November collapsed Wednesday night, injuring 19 laborers, authorities reported.

An unfinished 50-meter long span, scaffolding and framework swayed during the pouring of concrete and finally collapsed, carrying workers down with it, witnesses said.

The overpass, bridging a railroad line near New Delhi's still uncompleted Asian Games main stadium, was under construction day and night. There was no immediate information on the cause of the accident. The United News of India reported that three of the 19 persons hurt were hospitalized with serious injuries.

10 die in Nigerian riots

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 10 (AP) — At least 10 persons were killed and an undisciplined number injured in a riot between rival community groups in Auchi and Jatu, east of Lagos, sparked by a quarrel over a stretch of land between the two townships, the News Agency of Nigeria reported Tuesday.

It said two vehicles were set afire and several others damaged in the fighting Monday among rioters armed with guns, clubs, swords and knives. Riot police, reinforced from other areas, moved in to separate the feuding factions and restored order, the agency said.

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BRIEFS

LA PAZ, (AFP) — Bolivian authorities have lifted official censors in force since the July 1980 military coup. Cabinet Secretary Juan C. Duran announced here. Duran said on television the military regime hoped radio stations would not abuse their new-found freedom, which went into effect early Thursday.

GENOA, Italy, (R) — A Genoa court Thursday sentenced 44 alleged members of the Red Brigades, including a 74-year-old woman, to a total of 264 years in jail. Widow Caterina Picasso, dubbed "machine gun granny" by the Italian press, was believed to be the oldest person accused of belonging to the notorious left-wing guerrilla group. Arrested last October when police found arms, bombs and guerrilla literature in her

Genoa apartment, she was sentenced to three years and four months.

DACCA, (AFP) — North Korean Prime Minister Li Jong Ok arrived here Thursday for a three-day official visit. The North Korean premier was accompanied by vice premier and chairman of agricultural commission So Gwan Hi who is scheduled to stay behind in Dacca until Dec. 18 along with some members of the delegation. During his stay, Li will hold official talks with Bangladeshi ministers and will call on President Abdol Sattar.

BASTIA, Corsica, (AFP) — Firemen were Thursday battling to save a string of villages on this French Mediterranean island after a giant forest fire fanned by high winds cut them off from the outside world.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1981

Gallant Ali keeps kin, fans on tenterhooks

'My brother is no superman'



"DRAMA IN BAHAMAS": Former world heavyweight champion, Muhammad Ali, mimics what he says, is the fighting style of his opponent Trevor Berbick as promoter James Cornelius laughs during a press conference in Nassau Wednesday.

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — Family and friends of former world boxing champion Muhammad Ali are becoming more and more alarmed as Friday's comeback fight with Trevor Berbick draws nearer.

"I'll probably stay away because I think my son should not be fighting any more — and he knows it," said Ali's mother, Mrs. Odessa Clay. "I worry about my son, worry about him getting seriously hurt. His whole family worries about him," she added. "My son's almost 40 now — too old to be fighting."

It will be Ali's 61st fight in 21 years in the ring but only his second since September, 1978. In October last year he endured 10 agonizing rounds against the World Boxing Council champion Larry Holmes and afterwards underwent a series of intensive medical examinations. The doctors concluded he was unharmed but did not say he was fit to box.

Ali says he is, despite his bulging belly and slow-motion punching. "I may be 40 years old, but I still have the health and body of a 25 year-old," he claimed. "I'm sure I'll knock out Berbick, which is more than Holmes did in outpointing him in 15 rounds," he added.

The 28 year-old Berbick, who will be picking up his biggest purse of his career — \$350,000 — is almost a stone heavier than when he slugged out 15 rounds with Holmes. And he's taking the fight almost casually.

"Ali doesn't have a chance," he said. "He certainly was one of the greatest fighters of all time, but he just doesn't have it anymore. I'd like to have a rematch with Holmes for the title and I don't see Ali being a roadblock to that opportunity."

Ali's 38-year-old brother, Rahman, said: "I pray to God every day that my brother comes out of this fight physically and mentally all right." "I hate to see him going back to boxing. My brother is not superman. He is only human. His flesh and his blood is like everyone else's."

Ali will be five weeks and two days short of his 40th birthday when he fights Berbick over 10 rounds for a reported million dollars, and his wife, Veronica, said: "I fear for my husband. He shouldn't have agreed to this fight."

Someone asked if he would quit should he lose Friday night, and Ali immediately feigned sleep, snoring loudly. "You can't tell me when I'm through," Ali told a Wednesday news conference upon "awakening." "I'll know when I'm through."

To many people Ali appeared finished as a fighter in his loss to Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council heavyweight champion, when he failed to answer the bell for the 11th round at Las Vegas Oct. 2, 1980. "I didn't win a round against Holmes," Ali admits.

There were not many offers of a stage for Ali this time. He voluntarily surrendered his Nevada boxing license after that state's commission started suspension proceedings. He was told by the Hawaii attorney general's office last January that he was too old to fight there, and several other state commissions indicated they would not allow him to fight.

South Carolina did issue him a license, but it was Sports Internationale (Bahamas)

Ltd., that put together the financial package — not without difficulties and reportedly not until this week. "After I beat Berbick,

I'll be welcomed everywhere," said Ali, who is believed to be getting \$1 million. He got \$8 million for his one-sided loss to

Holmes. "I was very pleased with what I saw with the way he's been working," Angelo Dundee, Ali's longtime cornerman, said of Ali's preparation for Friday night's fight. Dundee spent some time with Ali here a couple of weeks ago, went back to Miami and returned Tuesday.

"To be quite honest, I didn't think he could go through this again," said Dundee. "He's ready to lick a Berbick." Ali's most talked-about workout here has been his four-round sparring session last week against Thomas Hearns, who was stopped by Sugar Ray Leonard for the undisputed welterweight title.

"He can still do anything with the left hand he wants to," said Hearns, who weighed 151 (69 kg) and will make his debut as a middleweight Friday night in a 10-rounder against Ernie Singletary. Whether Ali can still do enough to win is one of the questions to be answered.

Meanwhile, boxing promoter Don King said Wednesday that James Cornelius, who is involved in promoting the fight was one of five men who attacked him Sunday in the Bahamas.

Cornelius, who is from Los Angeles, strongly denied the allegation when contacted in Nassau. "That's nonsense," said Cornelius, an officer of Sports Internationale. "I don't know anything about it. That's crazy. I haven't even seen Don King."

King said the assault took place in his hotel room in Freeport, where he had gone

to hold contract talks with Berbick. King said he had reported the incident to a government official he identified as Alfred Maycock, Bahamian Minister of Economic Planning. Efforts to reach Maycock for comment were not successful. King, who was reported to be recuperating in his New York apartment from injuries which he said included a broken nose, refused to talk with reporters but issued a statement through Murray Goodman, one of his public relations representatives.

"I had been the promoter of the Holmes-Berwick fight that took place in April, and Berwick and I agreed at that time to have Don King productions promote his next fight, King said. "Despite this agreement, Berwick then signed a contract with James Cornelius. After breaking our contract, Berwick came to my office in New York City and pleaded with me not to object to his participation in the Ali fight."

King said he agreed, under certain conditions, not to interfere with the Berwick-Ali event. He said he and his attorney, Charles Lomax, flew to the Bahamas to work out those conditions.

King said he discussed the agreement with Berwick and his trainer, Lee Black, Saturday in Freeport. Berwick, he said, suggested they meet again Sunday. "On Sunday morning, while I was getting dressed, Cornelius of Sports Internationale and four other men came to my hotel room and attacked me," King said. "Cornelius said to me after the assault that if I did not leave the Bahamas, I would be killed."

King flew that afternoon to Florida and was treated at Broward Medical Center in Fort Lauderdale. The hospital said that King was treated for facial cuts and bruises.

Real Madrid, Dundee United advance Hamburg turns tables on Aberdeen

LONDON, Dec. 10 (R) — Hamburg and Kaiserslautern confirmed West Germany's reputation as European Football Union (UEFA) Cup specialists when they advanced to the quarter-finals of the 1981-82 competition Wednesday night.

Kaiserslautern proved most inebriated by thrashing Belgian guests Lokeren 4-1 to qualify on a 2-2 aggregate while Hamburg ended the giant-killing run of Scotland's Aberdeen.

Hamburg trailed 3-2 to Aberdeen, first round conquerors of 1981 winners Ipswich of England, after the first leg but booked their place in the last eight by romping into a three-goal lead after 67 minutes. International striker Horst Hrubesch, who scored both first-leg goals, opened the scoring after 33 minutes and Felix Magath and Dietmar Rbkobs took the tally to three. Neil Simpson pulled one back for Aberdeen 11 minutes from time but his consolation goal proved to be too little, too late for the Scots.

West Germany have provided two UEFA Cup winners in the past three years, and in 1980 they monopolized the competition by filling all four semifinal places.

Europe's most famous name, Real Madrid of Spain, also advanced to the last eight when they drew 0-0 with Austrian visitors Rapid Vienna. Real, six-time champions of Europe, went through on a slender 1-0 aggregate.

Valencia became Spain's second representatives in the quarter-finals despite losing 4-1 to Hajduk Split in Yugoslavia. Valencia, who won the first leg 5-1, scrambled home 6-5 overall.

Feyenoord of the Netherlands, like Real former world club champions, did not fare so well against Yugoslav opponents. The Dutch, European and world champions in 1970, beat Radnicki Nis 1-0 in Rotterdam but that was not enough to save them from a 2-1 aggregate defeat.

Sweden and Switzerland have never figured among Europe's super-powers, but both



OPENER: Hamburg's Horst Hrubesch (No. 9) turns after banging the ball past Aberdeen goalkeeper Leighton, who watches the ball strike the net, during their UEFA Cup match in Hamburg Wednesday night.

nations retained an interest in the UEFA Cup. Swiss shock troops Neuchatel Xamax beat the much-vaunted Sporting Lisbon 1-0, having drawn 0-0 in Portugal, while Gothenburg added to their 3-1 first leg lead by defeating Dinamo Bucharest 1-0 in Romania.

Dundee United of Scotland reached the quarter-finals for the first time in its 71-year history by defeating Wintertslag of Belgium 5-0.

The two teams' first encounter, in Belgium last week, ended in a scoreless draw. Wednesday's match, played in sub-freezing temper-

atures before a crowd of 16,232, featured a three-goal scoring burst in a 12-minute stretch of the first half.

Eamonn Bannon opened for Dundee United, shooting through a forest of legs to tally in the 24th minute. He was quickly followed by Dave Naray's first goal of the season at 33 minutes and Paul Hegarty at 36 minutes.

In the second half, Milne headed home a Davie Cross in 49 minutes and repeated the dose against in 69 minutes, this time heading in a Bannon cross.

At a glance

National Basketball Association			
Boston	109	New Jersey	100
Philadelphia	137	Denver	109
Indiana	113	Utah	77
Memphis	89	Houston	83
Cleveland	112	Atlanta	108
Kansas City	113	Dallas	109
San Antonio	110	Seattle	99
Golden Gate	134	Phoenix	127

National Hockey League			
Boston	4	N.Y. Rangers	3
Philadelphia	4	Pittsburgh	1
Hartford	5	St. Louis	1
Buffalo	7	Colorado	1
Toronto	3	Winnipeg	3
Minnesota	6	Montreal	6
Chicago	7	Washington	3
Edmonton	5	Los Angeles	5
Vancouver	4	N.Y. Islanders	3

Geoff Hunt voted Australian athlete of year

MELBOURNE, Dec. 10 (AP) — Squash champions, Geoff Hunt and Vicki Hoffmann were voted Australian male and female athlete of the night.

Hunt, who won the British Open title for a record fifth time, and Hoffmann, the world's No. 1 woman player, were presented with the awards by a Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

The best single performance award went to Australia's U.S. Open golf champion David Graham, while Test cricket fast bowler Dennis Lillee won the award for "the most popular Australian sporting personality."

The third of the "gold" awards went to the Australian men's hockey team, who three times beat reigning world champions Pakistan and clinched the Peugeot international Tournament in Amsterdam.

Meanwhile, French rally driver Michele Mouton Thursday became the first woman ever chosen by the West German *Auto-Zeitung* newspaper as "driver of the year."

Mouton, 30, won the St. Remo Rally, driving an Audi Quattro, in November, the first time a woman had won a world championship rally.

With 22 percent of the votes in the *Auto-Zeitung* ballot, she edged out men's Formula One drivers champion Nelson Fiquet of Brazil (17.7 percent) and Formula One driver Carlos Reutemann of Argentina (14.1 percent).

Leconte to meet Hoegstedt in final

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 10 (AP) — French youngster Henri Leconte shattered Australia's hopes of winning the Esso World Junior Tennis challenge by defeating Victorian Pat Cash in the semi-finals Thursday.

Leconte, 18, has been in top form throughout the tournament and his booming serve and volley game marks him the player to beat. Cash managed to save six match points before finally succumbing to the Frenchman 6-4, 6-3.

Leconte now meets Swede Thomas Hoegstedt in Friday's final after Hoegstedt defeated another Australian Wally Masur in the other semifinal.

Hoegstedt played a combination of brilliant one and two-handed backhand shots to oust Masur 7-5, 6-3. Hoegstedt, who had played a hard match in Wednesday's quarter-final upset over top-seeded Thierry Tulasne of France, came into Thursday's match feeling a little jaded.

Irene Epple sparkles

PILA, Italy, Dec. 10 (AFP) — West German Irene Epple repeated her season-opening win at Val D'Isere with the fastest time in the World Cup Giant Slalom race here Thursday.

Epple's time for the two legs was 2:34.62 minutes, 0.27 seconds ahead of Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel and 0.65 seconds, ahead of American Tamara McKinney.

Last year she won the Giant Slalom at Val D'Isere and she was pleased to repeat her victory in this year's event, last week. But the 24-year-old West German medical student had little success in the rest of the 80-81 season and she is hoping her repeat achievement at Val D'Isere is not an omen for the coming months.

Botham delights crowd England piles up big total

BANGALORE, India, Dec. 10 (AP) — England was in a strong position in the second Test against India at this southern city Thursday after batting two full days to score 400 runs in the first innings.

The visitors were all out in the last over of the second day's play when 22-year-old Kent cricketer Graham Dilley skied a ball from spinner Ravi Shastri to Indian skipper Sunil Gavaskar after he had scored 52 aggressive runs.

Dilley and wicketkeeper-batsman Bob Taylor added 69 runs in a ninth-wicket partnership. The stand ended when Taylor lifted left-arm spinner Dhillip Doshi for a mighty hit but was caught by Kapil Dev in the long-on position.

The hero of the day's play undoubtedly was former England captain Ian Botham, the 25-year-old Somerset player, reputed to be the world's best all-rounder, delighted the 50,000 cricket fans who packed the Karnataka State Cricket Association (KSCA) Stadium here with a hurricane knock of 55 runs.

Botham, who helped England win the summer series against Australia displayed brilliant stroke play, hitting elegant shots on both sides of the wicket and tearing down the tight Indian bowling that had until then dulle the run rate. He lifted Shastri, India's most successful bowler, to the midwicket fence for the first six of the six-Test series. Attempting to hook Doshi for a second six, Botham was beautifully caught by Madanlal near the long-off fence. The Indian all-rounder ran several yards to put his hand to the catch and then dived to hold it inches above the ground.

Resuming at the overnight score of 181 for four wickets, the visitors kept up their luster rate of scoring, collecting only 58 runs in the morning session of play for the loss of the wickets of David Gower and skipper Keith Fletcher.

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Argentina captain feels Clerc could beat McEnroe

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10 (AP) — If Argentinian captain Carlos Junquet has his wish, Jose-Luis Clerc will get the pairing Thursday against John McEnroe in the first-round singles match of the Davis Cup Tennis finals.

Junquet believes that Clerc, a right-handed player ranked fifth in the world, stands the best chance of beating the left-handed American. The finals between Argentina and the United States begin with two singles matches on Friday.

Argentina's other singles player, No. 6-ranked Guillermo Vilas, is a left-hander and has a more difficult time handling McEnroe's serves, Junquet said. Pairings for the two opening singles matches were to be decided Thursday.

"Vilas and Clerc are two different players," Junquet said after watching his team work out Wednesday at Riverfront Coliseum. "Clerc has more of a chance (to beat McEnroe) than Vilas does. But Vilas plays very well in Davis Cup matches, better than he does in other championships."

The Argentinians seem to have the odds stacked against them in their quest for their country's first Davis Cup Championship. Junquet concedes that the Americans have the world's top-ranked player in McEnroe and the better doubles team in McEnroe and Peter Fleming.

The finals consist of four singles matches and one doubles match, which Junquet says will be difficult to win. "I think we have about a 50 percent chance of winning the singles matches, and a 30 percent chance in the doubles," Junquet said. "Since you have to win three matches it makes the singles matches more important for us."

Both teams practiced on the light-blue "supreme court" surface at the Coliseum on Wednesday. The Argentinians whipped the Americans 4-1 last year on their favorite clay surface, but will have to contend with a medium-fast synthetic surface this weekend. Although Junquet would prefer clay, he thinks his team can adjust to the faster surface. "Vilas and Clerc have practiced all this time — about two months on supreme court," Junquet said. "I think they know now how to move well on supreme court."

Both Clerc and Vilas had beaten McEnroe in their Davis Cup matches last year, and hold winning records against him over their careers. Clerc is 3-2 and Vilas 6-5 against the New Yorker. However, all three of Clerc's victories over McEnroe were on clay, and both losses were indoors. And Vilas is 1-2 against McEnroe on synthetic surfaces.

The fiery American promises to be on his best behavior during the three-day finals. He and Fleming got into an argument with an umpire in their semifinals match against Australia last October that nearly led to them being forced to default.

Brighton takes on Ipswich sans Robinson

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Brighton, one of Britain's most popular seaside resorts, never has been noted for the excellence of its soccer team. Until this season, that is the unfashionable south coast team, managed by former Wolves and England wing half Mike Bailey, this week moved into sixth spot in the English First Division standings — the highest position in the club's history.

Brighton now is on target for a place in next season's UEFA Cup but faces a tough test Saturday when it is away to Ipswich. Bailey has achieved success on a limited budget but refuses to get carried away. After Tuesday night's 2-0 victory at Southampton he permitted himself a smile and said: "I think people tend to underestimate us."

Southampton boss Lawrie McOmney won't be making that mistake again. He tips Brighton for big things. "Brighton could be right up there soon," he said. "They will frustrate a few teams away from home."

Brighton will be without Irish international Striker Mike Robinson at Ipswich. He underwent an exploratory operation on a knee injury this week, but former Manchester United star Andy Ritchie — one of Bailey's shrewd purchases — will stand in.

Brighton's success has been built on a solid defense in which centerhalf Steve Foster is outstanding and a hard working, quick tackling midfielder run by Tony Grealish and Jimmy Case, two other Bailey bargain buys.

Welsh international winger Mickey Thomas has been impressed with Brighton's approach since he joined the club from Everton earlier in the season. "Mike Bailey is quiet but he gets on with the job very effectively," said Thomas. "He's building a team quite capable of living with the best."

Ipswich currently is troubled by injuries but still is in second place in the standings behind Manchester United. Striker Paul Mariner is aware that Ipswich has not yet reached the form of last season when it won the UEFA Cup.

Sexton likely to recall Buchan

"The players are well aware that the team is not operating with the same fluency, but we are still among the top so we can't be that bad," said Mariner. Brighton will be bidding to win at Ipswich for the first time since 1954.

Manchester United, beaten 3-2 at Southampton last week, is at home to West Ham Saturday and United and England midfielder player Ray Wilkins feels the match could be one of the best of the year. "West Ham have so many good players and always go looking for three points," said Wilkins. "Saturday's match could be one of the outstanding games of the season."

Manchester United Manager Dave Sexton is expected to recall Martin Buchan to a central defense that looked very shaky against Southampton.

Tottenham, whose title challenge has slackened with some disappointing home results, travels to Leeds, while fourth-placed Swansea City entertains Nottingham Forest.

Southampton, stunned by that midweek defeat against Brighton, a setback that prevented the club from topping the First Division for the first time ever, will be looking to hit back with a victory at Sunderland. Manager McOmney, who described Tuesday's performance as "scrappy and mucky" will be looking for an improvement. "We can't be that bad again," he said.

Champion Aston Villa faces improved West Bromwich Albion at Villa Park and Albion centerforward Cyrille Regis, scorer of 15 goals already this season, will again be looking to boost his England prospects.

Liverpool's match with Birmingham has been postponed because Liverpool is in Tokyo for the World Club Championship match against Flamengo of Brazil, while the rest of the First Division program comprises Wolverhampton vs. Everton, Notts County vs. Stoke, Coventry vs. Manchester City and Arsenal vs. Middlesbrough.

The Arsenal-Middlesbrough game at Highbury is a meeting between two of England's least inspiring teams and one of the London magazine this week advised its readers to avoid the match.

Middlesbrough already seems destined for relegation while Arsenal is notoriously goal-shy. Even Arsenal manager Terry Neill must have been surprised that his team scored twice against West Ham last week.



ON TARGET: Arsenal's Chris Whyte slams the ball past West Ham's Billy Bonds (right) for his team's opening goal. Arsenal won the English First Division match 2-1 last week.

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Iran-Israel connection

When policy of never dealing with Zionists was abandoned (II)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a two-part article.)

By Staff Writers

LONDON —

We tried to reach Tabataba'i in Tehran but were told that he was abroad in September. Our attempts at finding him in West Germany, where he had spent years before the revolution also bore no fruit.

All this is, of course, circumstantial evidence. But those studying Irano-Israeli relations are capable of furnishing further indications. Khomeini's Revolutionary Guards have been filmed and photographed carrying Gali guns, the latest Israeli automatic which is replacing the older Uzi which Iran has also used for years. Since Gali came into use by the Israelis themselves only in 1980, it is obvious that the Iranians must have bought it after the revolution. Several of our Iranian and European contacts claimed that Iran has purchased a total of 30,000 such guns. But obviously, no concrete proof, beyond the presence of the guns in the hands of Khomeini's guards, could be provided.

Another curious fact is that the Israeli government has since December 1980 stopped a series of suits brought against the Iranian government in Israeli courts. These suits have been filed by Israeli businessmen claiming damages as a result of the revolution, and in the hope of getting their hands on part of the \$780 million Israel owes to Iran. Curiously enough, the Israeli government itself had indicated that suits could be filed prior to November 1980. Afterward, however, everything changed. The reason? The business connection established with Iran, which almost certainly covered arms, ammunitions, and spare parts.

The arms and war material side of the Iran-Israel trade has already been largely established by the international media and tacitly admitted to by Iranian and Israeli officials. The Israeli government has said that it saw no objection to selling or procuring arms to Iran since the latter was at war with "an Arab enemy." Investigations in West Germany and Britain have established that Israel was, indeed, acting as a broker in an arms traffic destined for Iran. And *Haaretz*, the Israeli daily, revealed in August that Israel was supplying spare parts for Iran's American-made military equipment to the tune of \$40 million a month. It is obvious that the arms part of the relationship is not reflected in ordinary trade figures. In early September the U.S. State Department said that since "rumors" of the Israeli arms exports to Iran could not be verified there would be no formal investigation especially since the U.S. itself had now lifted its arms embargo on Iran.

Former President Bani-Sadr has also admitted that Iran did buy arms and materiel from Israel. He should know since he was then "the commander-in-chief." More significantly, Col. Behzad Moezzi openly admits the Israeli connection. In a recent interview Moezzi said that Israeli shipments of arms began "pouring into Iran" as early as February 1981 a few weeks after the release of the American hostages. The Israelis, he said, had been reluctant to come in "in a big way" for fear of antagonizing the U.S. during the hostages' crisis. But later, they "went all the way", providing "whatever we wished."

Unlike Bani-Sadr who claims he protested when he found out that Iran was buying arms from Israel, Moezzi said he did not mind that at all. "At war you get what you need where you can," he said. Nevertheless, he said that the decision to trade with Israel was directly taken by Khomeini himself and handled by the Ayatollah's own "relatives and close associates."

The new Iranian Foreign Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi Khameneh'i, on the other hand, puts the blame on Bani-Sadr. He claims that it was the deposed president who took the initiative of trading with the Israelis and that the relationship was broken as soon as Khomeini learned about it. Whether or not Israeli arms supplies to Iran are halted is not clear. What is known is that Israel is still exporting huge quantities of food and medical supplies to Iran. Most of the foodstuff is sent to Iran through Greece and Turkey. Until a few months ago Iranex, the company owned by the two Ebrahizadeh brothers, was used as a cover while

packages ostensibly indicating diverse origins for the goods exported to Iran were used. At the moment, however, such pretences seem to have been abandoned. The Israeli food conglomerate Agreco is using its own crates and packages which can now be seen in any food shop in Tehran. Some 40 percent of the eggs consumed in Tehran and half a dozen other major Iranian cities come from Israel. And the Israelis are now providing almost the whole of the citrus fruit imported by Iran since purchases from Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan and Turkey have been stopped.

Another major Israeli export to Iran is meat, especially frozen chicken. At the moment supplies are sent through the Turkish route. Almost all of the frozen chicken imported is used for feeding the army in the three western provinces affected by the war with Iraq. No one is prepared to cite exact figures. But Agreco's food exports show an increase of over \$25 million a month since last December.

Another major Israeli export used for supplying the Iranian armed forces in the west, is cigarettes. U.S. brands, produced and packed under franchise in Israel, now provide for most of the 60 percent fall in Iranian production since the revolution.

During our enquiries we run across Dr. F's name on several occasions, indicating that the old-hand had, despite his attempts at denial, been involved in a variety of business deals. One field we came across his name concerned medical supplies and pharmaceuticals. We discovered that he had been retained as "consultant" by the state-owned Iranian State Pharmaceutical Enterprise (Bongah Darou'i Keshvar). Since he is a doctor of history and not of medicine, it must have been his business connections that were appreciated in Iran. Iranian domestic production of pharmaceuticals, providing some 70 percent of the country's needs before the revolution, has sharply dropped especially since last year because of the mass emigration of Iranian experts. Part of the shortfall has been filled by Western Countries. But experts on the business insist that the lion's share has gone to Israel. Drugs, simply labeled "foreign made," are now available throughout Iran. They all come from Israel, according to reliable sources. Several Iranian sources also claim that Israel has been supplying large quantities of plasma to Iran. Khomeini has banned the donation of blood as "anti-Islamic" and ordered the National Blood Bank dissolved. The nation's needs, now higher than usual because of the war, are being met by imports from a variety of countries, including Brazil through Israelis.

Iran's trade with Israel was worth some \$1.2 billion a year before the revolution, with the balance of trade always in Iran's favor because of large Israeli imports of crude oil. It now seems that both sides are fast working toward the same average. Some sources claim that the figure has already been topped, although Iran is no longer directly selling oil to Israel. The Iranian market, they say, is providing a badly needed boost for Israel's economy which has always suffered from an abundant production that cannot find adequate markets.

Israel's interest in trading with Iran is not purely economic. The Israelis are obviously interested in seeing the Iran-Iraq war continue as long as possible. They do consider the Khomeini regime as a threat but are confident that it would not last. As a result they try to use it as a means of keeping attention diverted from the Arab-Israeli conflict while also draining the energies of both Iran and Iraq.

The question of trade with Israel is a hot subject of debate both inside Iran and in the exiled Iranian community. The Iranian Jewish Association in exile, based in Los Angeles commented on the subject last August, expressing fears that revelations made by the international media could harm the estimated 50,000 Jews still in Iran. The association claimed that Israel had been "forced" to do business with Khomeini as a means of protecting Iranian Jews.

Whether this is true or not, is not clear. But it is known that the arrest of Iranian Jews has come to a complete halt since last spring while other religious minorities have been under increasing pressure. Many leaders of other minorities have been executed on charges of "espionage for Israel" but Iran's chief Rabbi who had been arrested on the same charge was quietly released last May, according to Iranian Jewish sources.

In Tehran, the government has alternately confirmed and denied charges of trade with Israel but has consistently refused demands for an independent enquiry. Two members of the Islamic Majlis (parliament) Ayatollah Golzadeh Gafouri and Ayatollah Taha Hejazi separately asked the government to investigate the charges and come up with a report last July. But both demands have remained unanswered. The government has, instead, asked the Libyan charge d'affaires and the PLO representative in Tehran to come to the Iranian television to deny the charges. The two envoys, noticeably embarrassed, confined themselves to expressing "appreciation" for Khomeini's defense of Arab and Islamic rights without shedding any light on the subject.

To sum up, our investigations show that the supply of arms of Iran by Israel has been occasional and episodic. The Israelis have provided Iran with spare parts for the fighter-bombers which they themselves now manufacture under license from the U.S. since Israel is the only country, outside the U.S. to have such a license. Iranian spare parts must have come from there during the American embargo. It is, of course, also possible that American companies supplied the parts through Israeli middlemen during the embargo.

Iran's demand for arms and ammunitions has been at a peak during the past months because of the war with Iraq. Since Iranian officials themselves admit that domestic production of armament and related material has sharply declined since the revolution, the shortfall must have been met through imports. More than a dozen countries have been selling arms to Iran, ranging from North Korea to Brazil. No country on the list would have the export capacity needed to satisfy Iranian demand. It is logical to conclude that Israel has been directly meeting some of the needs of the Iranian market, especially in ammunitions an light U.S.-patent weapons which Israel produces under license.

The arms trade, it seems, is kept separate from the rest of Iran's trade with Israel. But both seem to be under Tabataba'i's general supervision. Tabataba'i, in fact, acting as a super-minister of supplies charged with the task of providing Iran with goods it cannot secure openly and through normal trading channels.

Iranian imports of foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals from Israel are taking place through the channels that already existed before the revolution temporarily interrupted them. More than 100 companies involved in the business have been revived in one form or another. The difference is that more than 90 percent of the original owners of these companies have been dispossessed and replaced by new owners directly or indirectly linked with the new ruling clergy. Some of the companies are partly or wholly owned by the Foundation for the Disinherited (Mostazafeen) which was headed by Khomeini's son-in-law Eshraqi until he died last month.

What is new since the revolution is that Israeli citizens are no longer allowed to visit Iran and do business on the spot. But Iranian Jewish businessmen seem to have become active again, providing part of the services required through indirect contacts with Israel. Iran's Israeli connection is, by all accounts and as shown by our investigations, much stronger and more versatile than originally thought.

FRANCE AND PALESTINE

President Mitterrand of France appeared on television on Wednesday evening to say that Israel has to recognize the Palestinians' right to a homeland. His statement does not contradict anything which his foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, had said in Israel. It is only that Cheysson, for reasons best known to himself, could not bring himself to say the word 'Palestinians', preferring to go round the subject instead.

President Mitterrand's statement, however, failed to clarify one crucial point — and one whose clarification is demanded not merely by the Arab world but by the major European countries. This is Cheysson's expressed view that the Venice Declaration, made by the European Community as a whole, is no longer of any value. On this unilateral abrogation of the most solemn European document to date on the Palestine problem, the French President remained silent. One explanation for Cheysson's statements in Israel is that Mitterrand's France wants to correct the posture taken by the Giscard d'Estaing's regime, which is deemed to 'pro Arab' by the ruling Socialists. President Mitterrand's visit to Israel is to confirm this new posture, which is said to be of 'friendship' to both sides.

Now this itself is not the issue. The EEC countries were not expected to take a line of outright hostility to Israel. What is at issue is Europe's official line on the Camp David agreements, the line which Cheysson appeared to be unilaterally and drastically revising. The line was, on the one hand, of support for Camp David. But it was also of recognition of its incompleteness, specifically its failure to include representation for the Palestinian people. Here also, the line included a specific mention of the PLO as a possible representative (though the EEC did not go to the logical length of recognizing the PLO as the only representative.)

The view of the majority of observers is that Cheysson does not have enough official weight to effect such a revision by himself. And that is why the French President has to settle the matter: either go back on France's commitments to the cause of a just peace in the Middle East, or affirm that the French line continues to be that of the EEC, whatever the French foreign minister said.

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers commented on the Saudi Arabian peace plan for the Middle East and on Khomeini regime's murder of 1,500 Iraqi prisoners of war.

Dealing with the Arab and international backing for the Kingdom's peace plan, *Al-Bilad* said the eight-point plan introduced by Crown Prince Fahd has rationally illustrated the realities of the region and has shown a practical way for seeking just and durable peace in the area.

The paper noted that the Kingdom's peace plan has successfully exposed the suspicious role of Zionist and Communist organizations in the Middle East region.

Al-Madina said that the Israeli fears over the worldwide attention given to the Kingdom's peace plan emanate from the fact that the plan has now become a full embodiment of Arab visualization for stability and justice in the region and it can be termed as "the new political face of all Arab states."

"The recent Israeli embarrassment and worries can be openly judged from Israeli Foreign Minister Shammir's remarks on the growing interest shown by Europeans and Americans in the viability of the Kingdom's peace plan to ensure stability and security in the region. It is amazing that the Israeli minister has charged the European and American leaders with failing to understand the Israeli stance and paid no care to their interests in the area by

appreciating the Kingdom's peace plan," the paper said.

Commenting on the European stance toward the Arabs, *Al-Nadwa* called on the Arab leaders to reassess and reconsider their stand toward the European nations on the basis of proper estimation of their mutual interests.

Al-Jazirah urged the Arabs to initiate defensive measures against a surprise Israeli attack in southern Lebanon on the pretext of the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon.

"Reinforcing the U.N. peacekeeping forces on the border and giving them powers to deter Israeli attempts to cross the border will serve a more practical purpose than inviting U.S. presidential envoy to the region," the paper said.

Al-Riyadh and *Al-Yom* strongly condemned the crimes committed by Iranian authorities against the Iraqi prisoners of war.

Al-Riyadh said, "It is not at all surprising to note that the Iranian regime, battered in a sea of envy and hatred toward humanity, has killed 1,500 Iraqi prisoners of war and has committed the ugliest crime in the recorded history. By exploiting the political situation and giving a false impression that the Islamic faith is a religion of terror and isolation, the Iranian regime has given the enemies of Islam a token gift to defame the noblest religion on earth." (SPA)

Maltese vote in crucial elections

By Joe Scicluna

VALLETTA —

Malta's Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, who in 10 years has transformed this once British-ruled Mediterranean island into a Socialist, nonaligned state, faces a strong opposition challenge in Saturday's general election.

The Maltese vote on a crucial issue: Whether the island should continue along the Socialist path that has loosened its ties with the West and revolutionized the economy and education system, or move back to the Nationalist Party and closer ties to the West.

Dr. Edward French Adami, 47, who became opposition leader in 1977, has turned the Nationalists from a virtually silent party into a vigorous opponent of the Labor government and the tension between the parties has shown itself in the streets. Nationalist and ruling Labor Party supporters clashed in a pitched battle with police in the village of Zebrugg last month which ended in several people injured and 15 arrests.

Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators and armed troops were called to the scene. Mintoff and Adami both appealed for calm after the incident. A very moderate swing in Adami's favor could topple the man who has led the Labor Party for 32 years and been the idol of thousands of Maltese.

In the 1976 poll the Nationalists were defeated by only 6,000 votes, giving Mintoff a three-seat majority in the 65-seat house of representatives.

Mintoff has compiled a radical foreign policy with a strong drive to make Malta's economy self-sufficient.

He served as prime minister under British rule and returned to power seven years after independence as the country's first Socialist prime minister. Almost his first act in office in 1971 was to ask the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to withdraw its base from the island. In 1979 during his second term of office the last British servicemen and their equipment left Malta.

Under his leadership the state has taken over broadcasting, the banks, telecommunications, oil and gas. Higher education has been transformed by a scheme to encourage more working-class students. University students are sponsored by employers and paid to attend courses.

Adami is offering the electorate what he calls "a government of dialogue," with less state interference and fewer restrictive measures, and closer defense and economic ties with the West.

Also on the Nationalists' program is possible membership of the European Economic Community (EEC). But they are against allowing a return of foreign military bases to Malta's soil. In international affairs Mintoff has been anxious to stress Malta's nonaligned, neutral status. Under an agreement he signed with the Soviet Union earlier this year Moscow guarantees Malta's nonaligned status, although in Mintoff's words it is not committed to defend the island if its territory is violated.

In exchange the Russians have received storage

facilities for up to 300,000 tons of oil on the island, which United States officials say they fear could be used to fuel Soviet warships just outside Maltese territorial waters.

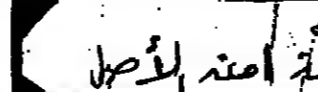
Another agreement designed to strengthen Malta's Mediterranean ties and nonaligned status was signed with Italy in 1980, which will provide \$12 million a year and other economic aid. But a close relationship with Libya that might have given Malta the economic viability it has sought under Mintoff proved short-lived.

In 1980 the two countries reached a stalemate over their claims to the Mediterranean continental shelf which is a potential source of offshore oil. Libya stopped supplying oil to Malta in July that year after selling it at a concessionary rate since the mid-1970s.

The following month Libya forced an Italian ship sent by Malta to drill 110 kms southeast of the island to stop its explorations. The failure of the Libyan cooperation venture has been probably the bitterest blow to Mintoff's career in the last decade.

Mintoff has nevertheless persisted and last year Texaco Malta started drilling for oil on the Medina Bank, 25 kms from the median line disputed by Libya. His election program pledges to provide more social services, more industries and more socialism in Malta.

The Nationalists argue that Malta's sovereignty and territorial integrity should be safeguarded by "those who can do so," invariably understood to mean the West. They have undertaken to retain all existing social legislation and improve upon it. (S)



Equality of the sexes

By Adil Salahi

Much has been written and said about the position of women in Islam. The charge that has always been laid at Islam's doorstep is that it assigns to women a place far inferior to that of men. The image of a Muslim man having four wives and a *Harim* is well established among non-Muslim communities. The sight of a Muslim woman, in her proper clothing, which covers her head and all her body, is taken as an evidence supporting the claim that Islam is unfair to women.

As women in many countries, especially those which are generally termed as advanced, have attained a position of equality with men and have occupied, with varied success, high position in society and government, their classification as inferior sounds even more unjust and backward. Hence, we need to look carefully at the position of women in Islam and consider the validity of those charges leveled at Islam.

It is useful to establish at the outset the standard by which we can judge any social situation as to its being just or unjust. To this effect we state that justice is realized when one's rights fairly correspond with one's duties. If two persons do not enjoy the same rights and do not have the same duties then justice requires that they be treated differently. If we extend to them equality of position then we are unjust to them both. Such equality in fact leads to something worse than injustice. It leads to imbalance. On the social level imbalance is bound to leave very serious consequences which the society would prefer to do without.

As Muslims we state, with absolute conviction, that Islam maintains a standard of absolute justice extended to both man and woman. Islamic justice is based on achieving perfect parity between the rights and the duties of each of the two sexes. Thus each would occupy its rightful place on both the individual and the social levels to which it is naturally qualified.

The call for equality between the two sexes has a strong appeal to a wide section of people. Human beings have an instinctive love of justice. To many people equality and justice are synonymous. Hence the call for equal rights for women acquires an over one of a call to establish justice.

We may ask here, however: is it right or just to assign to man and woman the same rights and duties? Are both men and women equally equipped for such an eventuality?

The two sexes differ from each other, not only physically, but also mentally and emotionally. To claim they are the same is to ignore facts which are so obvious that they need no proof. Hence the question arises: Why should nature produce two different sexes if both would have the same qualities, abilities and tasks and the same purpose in life?

Any student of natural sciences would tell you that this does not happen. No species has the same qualities and purposes as any other. Each species has its own distinctive characteristics which make it unique. Moreover, the male and female of every species have different characteristics and different

Woman in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent

Indeed, for all men and women who have surrendered themselves to Allah, and all believing men and believing women, and all truly devout men and truly devout women, and all men and women who are true to their word, and all men and women who are patient in adversity, and all men and women who humble themselves (before Allah), and all men and women who give in charity, and all self-denying men and all self-denying women, and all men and women who are mindful of their chastity, and all men and women who remember Allah increasingly: for all of them has Allah readied forgiveness of sins and a mighty reward.

(The Confederates: 33; 35)

duties in the preservation of that species. They rely on and complement each other. Neither can survive on its own.

Man is not at all different from the rest of creation. That man and woman should complement each other and cooperate together in order to establish

a happy home and happy society fits perfectly with the natural purpose of their creation. That very purpose would, however, be distorted if we were to remove that natural mutual reliance on each other by men and women under the pretext of establishing their equality.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answers by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday. Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Life of the Prophet - 36 Disappointing mission

Last week, we left the Prophet addressing his highly touching prayer to Allah, complaining of his own weakness, and repeating his determined resolve to continue to work for the fulfillment of his mission. He was in the orchard in which he sought refuge after the notables of *Thaqeef*, the second largest Arabian tribe, had set their servants, slaves and their children on him, taunting jeering and stoning him.

The orchard belonged to two Makkian brothers, Urbah and Shaibah, who commanded positions of high esteem in *Quraish*. Although the two brothers were opposed to Muhammad and to Islam, they felt sorry for him in his unenviable plight. They, therefore, called a servant of theirs named Addas and told him to take a bunch of grapes in a plate to Muhammad to eat. Addas, who was a Christian from the Iraqi town Ninawa, complied.

As the Prophet took the grapes he said as Muslims do before eating: "In the name of Allah." Surprised, Addas said: "This is something no one in this country says." When Addas answered the Prophet's question about his religion and place of origin the Prophet commented: "Then you come from the same place as the noble divine, Jonah." Still further surprised, Addas asked: "How did you know about Jonah?" The Prophet said: "He was my brother. Like me, he was a Prophet." Addas then kissed the Prophet's head, hands and feet in a gesture of genuine love and respect.

As they watched, one of the two owners of the orchard said to his brother: "The man has certainly spoiled your slave." When Addas joined them they asked him the reason for his very respectful attitude to Muhammad. He said, "There can be no one on earth better than him. He has indeed told me something which no one but a Prophet would know." They said: "You should be careful, Addas. He may try to convert you while your religion is better than his."

It is clear from their attitude that although they might be kind to the Prophet in a situation which aroused their nobler feelings of pity and compassion, the unbelievers grudging him even the slightest gain from his unsuccessful trip Addas did not follow his master's religion. Their opinion

of Christianity was not at all flattering. Yet they would rather have their slave sticking to it than following Muhammad so that the Islamic camp might remain weak. In this two Makkian chiefs were not at all different from others who have taken a stand of opposition to Islam throughout history. Even the slightest gain Islam achieves pains them.

The Prophet then set on his way back to Makkah. He stopped at Hira, the cave where he received his first revelation. Considering the situation he was in from all angles, he realized that the Makkans might prevent him from entering Makkah again. Worse, they might kill him or have him locked up. There was only one way out: to seek the protection of one of the Makkian notables.

The nature of the Arabian tribal society was such that any individual coming into a town or a tribe needed to have an alliance with, or protection by a man of good standing in that town or tribe. Normally people of such standing would extend their protection to any one who sought it because by so doing they enhance their own standing and reputation.

In the case of the Prophet, however, the first two of his messengers approached, Al-Akhdas ibn Shuraiq and Suhail ibn Amr, declined. The third, Al-Mutim ibn Addi, responded favorably. He and his children and nephews took up their arms and went to the mosque. He then sent to the Prophet to enter. The Prophet came up to the mosque and went round it, guarded by his protectors.

Abu Jahl, dismayed at the loss of this chance of putting an end to Muhammad, asked Al-Mutim: "Are you a follower or a protector?" Al-Mutim confirmed that he was only protecting Muhammad. Abu Jahl then declared that there would be no intervention to threaten such protection.

The Prophet then went home safely. He learned, however, a very important lesson, which was, not to venture outside Makkah before completing first the necessary ground work which ensured a good reception for his message and his own safety.

(To be continued next Friday)

Entering the Fifteenth Century of Islam

Kingdom plays a constructive role with Islamic, world responsibility

By Dr. Muhammad Iqbal

We have just left behind us the eventful Fourteenth Century of the Islamic Era and have set our feet on the threshold of the Fifteenth Century of Islam. The first millennium of re-emerging Islam was full of lessons and legacies, and the Arab-Islamic Ummah, despite the tragedies it faced, made lasting contributions to mankind as a whole.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should be understood by the constructive role it plays in world affairs. Apart from its overwhelming economic power, its responsibilities with regard to Islam are very heavy. Islam confers a supreme distinction on its people its leaders and rulers. This country enjoys the unique position of being the cradle of Islam and its government the guardian of Makkah and Madinah, the two holiest cities and shrines of the Muslim community. Saudi Arabia, since the brilliant days of King Faisal, has been acclaimed, explicitly or implicitly, as the chief spokesman of Islam and the Islamic peoples.

The Kingdom was born of a strong Islamic revivalist movement which was led by Sheikh Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab in the latter half of the 18th Century. Muhammad bin Saud of Najd, the ancestor of the present line of Saudi rulers, extended his protection to the reformer and the two Muhammads made an alliance of which the objective was to banish socio-religious corruption and to root out un-Islamic practices. In the hey-days of the early Arab power, the voice of Islam was supreme in the peninsula so that there existed no tribal anarchy and no degenerate society. In 1816, when Arabians withdrew from the Hijaz, J.L. Burckhardt found the Makkans weeping, for they had improved both the markets and the public morals for the good of all.

Muhammad Ali Pasha of Egypt won a short-lived military victory over the forces of reform but the religious spirit of the people of central Arabia could not be suppressed by his armies. This was the reason why the Arabs and the reformers survived the political storm. Again, at the outset of the present century the return to power of Ibn Saud was considered by the people as symbolizing the restoration of Islamic revivalism. It took him over three decades to reunify the territories ruled by his reformist ancestors. He added more areas to an emerging modern state which in 1932 received the name of Saudi Arabia. To make the country an impregnable fortress of Islam, Ibn Saud reorganized and strengthened Islamic legal and religious institutions and transformed the backward tribes into a developing nation. The rule of Islamic Sharia prevailed throughout his reign. He governed with the help of the *MALIS* system and established perfect order in the country.

George Antonius, a Lebanese writer, recorded in 1936 the following statement in his *ARAB AWAKENING*:

It is rare occurrence nowadays for a traveller to be molested or for pilgrims to be robbed or squeezed. Respect for law is as general in the countryside and on the highways as it is in the towns, and it is no exaggeration to say that the standard of public security is higher in Saudi Arabia than perhaps in any other country in the world, not excluding the most civilized.

According to some impartial estimates, King Ibn Saud substituted good for all that was bad and objectionable. His success in politics was because of his plain thinking and his administrative marvels were due to efficient enforcement of Islamic regulations.

King Ibn Saud's son and second successor, Faisal, had a firm belief in the complete rele-

vance of Islam in the modern age. To him Islam was the religion of peace and progress and he proved by true example that it did not stand in the way of the nation's growth and development.

Internally, Faisal revitalized the legal, social and educational institutions of Islam. He reorganized judiciary and social welfare departments and harnessed the resources of the nation to serve the best interests of his religion. The promulgation of the Organic Law of 1958 and the amendments thereto in 1963 may be considered Faisal's unique contribution to the system of Islamic government.

Externally, he made two distinct contributions to the faith and the humanity through sponsoring Arab-Islamic conferences which have worked for the promotion of Islamic thought and for the scientific, technological and educational advancement through financial aid and loans. He founded several organizations to help build prosperous nations. He revolutionized the administration of the Hajj making the institution symbolic of the total Islamic integrity. In transforming the pilgrimage into a very powerful and beneficial factor, both Faisal and his successors, have made a history.

Islam is an aid to progress in Saudi Arabia however, critics have come out with another weapon with which to impugn the monarchical form of government. It will be remembered that the institution of monarchy in Saudi Arabia was the natural outcome of conditions that prevailed in Arabia early this century. A few years ago, the European jurists wished certain clarifications on the Muslim doctrine and human rights in Islam. Five conferences were held in four cities of the continent and in Riyadh. In the conference of Paris convened in October 1974, the Saudi Arabian delegation, which consisted of eminent jurists, spoke about the emergence of the Kingdom and explained the legislative system based on the Qur'an. It was argued that the Saudi Arabian monarchy was subject to the norms of Muslim law and derived its power from the people. Instead of proving as a source of retrogression, the system has acted as a source of inspiration for advancement. It has protected the faith and the sanctuaries for a hundred years and has safeguarded freedom and rights of the people. The idea of importing Western or Socialist patterns of government in a country like Saudi Arabia has been found unacceptable and even dangerous. While supporting this view, Ahmad Assah, the author of the *Miracle of the Desert Kingdom* observes:

The only government system that is viable in any community is that which the community feels is of its own making. Any development in the government system which outpaces the development of the community itself is a premature leap in the air. It is persistent effort in the field of social and economic development rather than leaps in the air which develop communities or raise the standards of backward people.

Saudi Arabian adherence to Islamic rules and regulations has had a happy impact on the policies and plans of its government and on the socio-economic activities of the nation. The present and previous leaderships of the country have played a constructive role in promoting peace and in relieving the poor nations of their distress. Saudi Arabian citizens have formed *Khairiyah* societies for the welfare of the needy at home and generous and deserving peoples abroad. By far the most important contribution of the Kingdom has been to Islamic education and thereby to the propagation of Islam in Africa and the West. As has been said by Dr. Sudd, the Saudi Arabian leaders and people, while endeavoring to revive civilization are in reality reviving the Islamic religion.



HEDGEHOG PROTECTION: Oggie the hedgehog tries out the official hedgehog ramp at Shropshire. The special ramp was built to allow hedgehogs to cross a cattle ramp, previously when they tried to cross they fell through the cracks to instant death below.

Korean archeologists uncover artifacts of a rich, historical past

By Edwin Q. White

-KYONGJU, South Korea (AP) - The digging goes on in Kyongju, adding to Korea's rich, historical past and raising questions about the dates of an ancient Kingdom.

An archeological team working on the royal tombs of the Silla Kingdom a few weeks ago discovered four bronze mirrors, handle, two bracelets and other artifacts. Experts now say the find could add as much three centuries to the formation of Silla as a nation

in an iron civilization. Present historical works list the kingdom as having been founded in 57 B.C.

Described in the travel brochures as a museum without walls, Kyongju is a town of little more than 100,000 people. Some historians say it once was one of the half-dozen great cities of the world with a population of nearly a million. It was the capital of the Silla Kingdom which in 668 unified the Korean peninsula under one government for the first time.

Located on the east coast about 170 miles (275 kms) southeast of Seoul, the Kyongju archeological excavations center of the tombs that dot the area. There are 200 in Kyongju City, ranging from small, man-size tombs to giant boulders for those of rank, wealth and power.

Japanese researchers were the first to open a Silla tomb in 1921 when Korea was under colonial rule. In the 1970s, extensive excavations found objects of great historical and artistic importance, many of these now are in the nearby Kyongju branch of the National museum. One tomb is now open to the public and displays replicas of the artifacts, including the burial spot of an unknown monarch.

Most of the archeological work has centered on 20 of the most impressive burial mounds clustered in Tumuliqark in the heart of Kyongju.

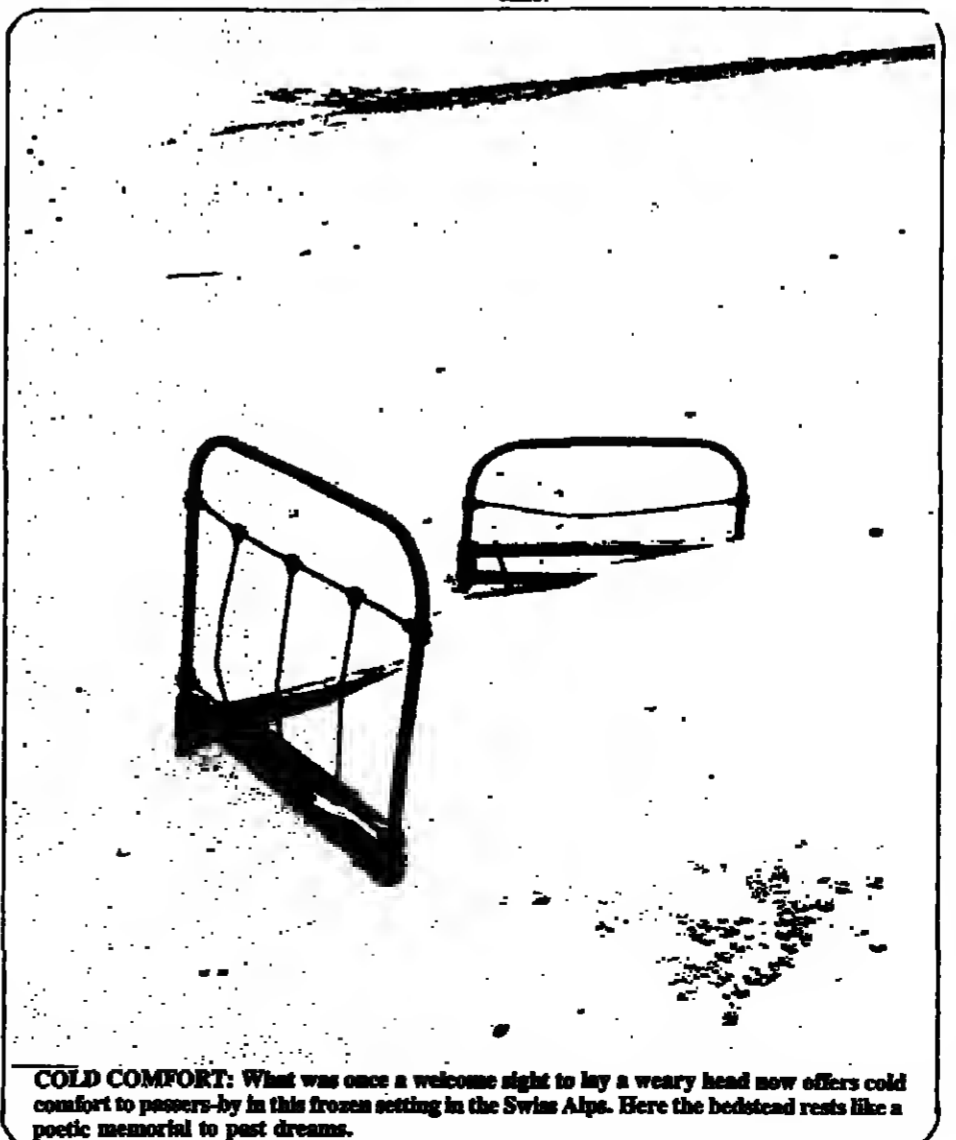
Also in this museum without walls is a bottle-shaped stone tower called Chomsongdae, believed to be one of the oldest structures in the world built for studying the stars. Standing 9.2 meters (30.36 feet) high, it was built during the reign of Queen Sondok from 632 to 646.

It is not certain when it was designed for astronomical or astrological purposes, but studies have found it was built according to complex mathematical principles. Some say the 12 stones of the base represent the months of the year, the 30 layers of stone from bottom to top the days of the month, 24 projecting stones the seasonal subdivisions of the lunar calendar, and the 366 blocks of the entire structure the days of the year. It generally is believed that observations of the heavens were taken from a square window at the tower's top.

Throughout the town of Kyongju and the surrounding area are other tombs, sites of castles, temples and pagodas, fortresses, glades and bowers that figure in Korean history.

In the grounds outside the national museum there is the giant tabled bell, bronze casting standing 11 feet (3.3 meters) high and weighing 23 tons.

The story is that the ruler of the time ordered a giant memorial bell cast, but the bell maker tried in vain, casting and recasting the bell only to have it split at the first ringing. Then a baby girl was sacrificed in the molten metal, and the bell was cast in perfect form—but with a mournful sound when it was rung.



COLD COMFORT: What was once a welcome sight to lay a weary head now offers cold comfort to passers-by in this frozen setting in the Swiss Alps. Here the bedstead rests like a poetic memorial to past dreams.

Questions about Islam answered in new book

The Light of Islam, by Muhammad Ali Alkhalil, College of Education, Riyadh, SR20.

By Dave Kaiser

Muhammad Ali Alkhalil dedicates *The Light of Islam* readers who have never heard the word Islam, those who have heard it, but do not know what it stands for, and those who know only a little about the religion. The 129-page softback book, including a comprehensive index, describes the Islamic religion in instructive terms which can be easily understood by a non-Islamic audience.

The book is logically arranged, 15 chapters progress from an introduction to Islam, through all topics of interest to a common reader. The first seven chapters, 64 pages, discuss the sources of Islam, the principles of faith in Islam, prayers, charity, fasting and pilgrimage. They present these topics in a very readable style with each page subdivided in order to enable the reader to easily locate topics of interest.

For instance, the brief chapter on prayer is broken down into three segments: the five prayers of Islam, the prayer unit and the significance of prayer.

Chapters eight through fifteen present more insight into Islam by discussing common topics and interests. These chapters include: Marriage in Islam, The Woman in Islam, Divorce in Islam, Foods, Drinks, Clothes in Islam, Inheritance in Islam,

Penal Laws in Islam, Islam and Universal Unity and Islam and Human Happiness.

What would be considered a drawback in many texts, very basic language and an orderly presentation of facts, is a strength of *The Light of Islam*, because the author is presenting his topic in a language which is understandable to every English reader. This is a book on Islam which even an elementary school student would be able to comprehend and understand. Unlike numerous books on various religions, this text presents no religious mumble jumble and relies on a very effective format and a simple statement of fact.

Muhammad Ali Alkhalil makes no pretext of telling everything anyone wants to know about Islam and does not try to give the reader guidance into any other aspects of the religion or to translate the Qur'an verbatim. Instead he merely whets the interest of his reader. He emphasizes that his book is an indoctrination to the religion which in turn can be followed up with more detailed research and investigation by the reader using more in-depth material.

The book, readily available at Saudi Arabian book stores, also serves as a guide for the curious who have individual questions about the Islamic religion. *The Light of Islam* illustrates in very readable and basic terms why the religion is as the author says, "a comprehensive system that regulates all aspects of human life, guides man to the best solutions to his major problems and helps man to avoid problems in the first place."

Landseer who? Philadelphia showing 'extreme' art exhibit

By William Wilson

PHILADELPHIA (WP) — Somehow you do not think of this as a city given to extremes. In the fantasy of a Californian, Philadelphians, like Bostonians, are proper. You would not expect them to do anything outrageous in their art museum.

Well, the Philadelphia Museum of Art has succumbed to sensationalism and put up an exhibition of the art of Sir Edwin Landseer. You have never heard of Landseer? Don't be embarrassed. You actually do know Landseer's work if you have ever visited London or toured it in a travelogue. At the base of Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square there are four big lovable, blowy, unforgettable sculpted lions. That's Landseer.

There, now that the reader feels better about the state of his artistic sophistication, he may begin to ask himself what is so extreme about the Philadelphia Museum of Art presenting an exhibition of 109 paintings and 25 drawings by the man who made the Trafalgar lions?

Delving further, we learn the painter was born in London in 1803 and died there 71 years later, covered with honors. In life he was the most popular painter in England, admired on the continent, a favorite of Queen Victoria.

Subsequently, however, the 19th Century was weeded out by critics and art historians, who selected an approved roster of artists and styles and then consigned hundreds, nay thousands, of artists to the dust bin of history.

Recent perceptions of the wanting of Modernism itself has resulted in several years of exhibitions re-examining trashed aspects of the century (this to the consternation of Modernist/perspective historians and the perverse amusement of observers).

Well, among all the reappraisals of salon sculpture, exhumations of Realist painting and disinterments of obscure movements, absolutely nobody has reached as far into the outer limits of historical exile as Philadelphia (and London's Tate Gallery) has for this exhibition.

Landseer, you see, is the very symbol of academic crowd-pleasing. He is the villainous master of adorable puppies, sleek monkeys in human garb, the noble stag of *Monarch of the Glen*.

He has been seen as the talented today who sold out to the aristocracy by reflecting their nostalgia for power in violent hunting scenes and their twerpy sentimentality in portraits of their pets. The very idea of showing such lugubrious trash is enough to raise the nose of any right-thinking art-lover.

If the idea of the exhibition is repulsive, the first-hand experience of the art is so stunning one is prepared to forgive the artist anything. If one maintains certain reservations, that does not mean it wasn't a jolly good idea to give Americans their first really good look at a magnificent romantic Realist who ends by comparing favorably to Rubens or Courbet at the full-blown end of his scale or to Chardin when he was at his intimate best.

The man absolutely painted up a storm. When he set his brush to a horse, as in *Shoeing*, the shiny coat leaps to life over palpitating muscles. When he depicted action as in *Hawking* you can virtually hear the sickening "thud" as the predator bird claws lethally into its victim. The picture's composition is daring, the lowering landscape in the finest romantic tradition. In Landseer's best work, paint and form coexist with an independent clarity and blended harmony that must seduce even the most hardened hater of pictures.

Landseer was a prodigy. According to a biography in the blessedly readable catalogue, he was exhibiting at the Royal Academy at age 16 and was patronized by leading collectors. He was elected an associate at 24 and a full academician at 30. Handsome, vain, dandified and charming, the diminutive youth moved as easily in aristocratic circles as in upper Bohemia or in literary spheres where he knew Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and others.

His first commission from Victoria came in 1837 when he painted *Her Majesty's Favorite Dogs and Parrot*. Her admiration of his work was compounded by a shared love of the Scottish highlands where Landseer often vacationed, feeling much in sympathy with a wild, brooding landscape that inspired glowing oil sketches.

At age 38 the artist's mind unraveled in that vague but unmistakable illness, "a nervous breakdown." He never quite recovered. For the rest of his life the painter was increasingly cranky, withdrawn, paranoid, and phobic. He railed bitterly at the slowness of engravers who translated his work into popular prints while himself growing evermore unreliable in completing commissions. (The babbit eventually caused a rift with the queen.)

At the same time he continued to function in society, produced some of his best work and died beloved. He was buried in St. Paul's cathedral next to Reynolds, Lawrence and Turner.

Today one is tempted to speculate that his unblinking might have been caused by just growing bloody sick of painting all those pussycats, parrots and polar bears. To us it appears almost demeaning to hold the infor-



BRITISH PARLIAMENT: Although inflation has had effects on the tourist dollar, Arthur Frommer advises that the best way to see any area is to do it like the natives do and at the same time save money and experience more.

mal position of "first painter to the royal pets." The truth, however, is that animal painting was then an established, respectable genre and a good thing too because Landseer just couldn't do much of anything else.

Everytime he set out to paint a portrait, the animals in the picture completely upstage the people. In an unfinished equestrian portrait of the queen she looks like a frozen custard. The horse looks like a wantonly flirtatious young thing out on her first date with a rakish fellow — a nearby dog.

If there is a connection between Landseer's mental imbalance and his art it is in the weird and radical way his animals take on human personalities. That, of course, has been happening ever since Aesop but in Landseer's paintings it gets downright creepy.

Even while we are rejecting the corniness of a little puppy begging a cracker from a parrot, we are charmed by the animals' character. Even while we admire the drama of *The Swammy Invaded By Eagles*, we are repelled by the violence and cruelty of the eagles attacking the pure dear swans.

Sicily launches anti-Mafia campaign

By Samuel Koo

PALERMO, Italy (AP) — Outraged by rising gangland violence, religious, civic and government leaders in Sicily have joined in an anti-Mafia campaign that includes mandatory courses and textbooks for schoolchildren on the evils of the crime group.

A spokesman in Palermo who leads the fight, says the main task is to destroy the notion that the Mafia is a way of life here. "Boys must be taught that to become a Mafioso is neither exciting nor manly...but means a cowardly, parasitic life no proud Sicilian should look up to," says Luciano Ortile, Sicily's superintendent of education.

In the worst outbreak of Mafia violence in memory, 93 people have been killed in this capital this year and nearly 40 others disappeared and presumed dead. Police say 50 rival Mafia clans are battling for control of the drug traffic which has boomed into a multibillion-dollar-a-year business.

"To remain silent in the face of such inhuman manifestations...is tantamount to being culpable of indifference, or worse, of cowardly acquiescence," the spokesman said.

Raging mob warfare also has hit other parts of Italy, claiming lives in record numbers. The Mafia-type group Camorra is blamed for more than 200 killings in the Naples area and a similar underworld organization "Ndrangheta" is held responsible for nearly 100 murders in Calabria in southern Italy. Two Italian news magazines devoted recent cover stories of fear generated by the spreading crime in urban centers.

The Sicilians' fight against the underground criminals is being waged on various fronts:

— At church instruction, all bishops and parish priests have made the struggle against the Mafia a major theme in their sermons. The faithful are being told to become "honorable informers" against the Mafia.

— The island's legislature has enacted a law requiring mandatory courses on the "Mafia phenomenon" for elementary and secondary schools. A textbook, complete with photos of grisly murders, will be distributed. There will be also seminars, research projects and photographic shows for students.

— A major effort is under way to restore Sicily's historical treasures "to instill a sense of pride and honor for the Sicilians and to correct the distorted view that Sicily is a primitive place of mafiosi and drugs," according to Giuseppe Provenza, director of Palermo's Tourism board.

U.S. experts in monument restoration have established a foundation to induce foreigners, especially Sicilian-Americans, to contribute to the art projects.

— The national government has assigned an additional 3,000 police, customs and security agents for stepped up anti-Mafia surveillance and operations. The dominant Christian Democrats and the Opposition Communists are jointly working on legislation aimed at protecting witnesses and jurors who testify or act against Mafia criminals.

Salvatore Pappalardo, who gained prominence by lambasting politicians for their sil-

ence on Mafia-run property and building speculation, said he does not expect the campaign to yield immediate results.

"Old habits and suspicions die hard...because the Mafia has been around since feudal times, the people have acquired an attitude of indifference as a psychological defense," he told reporters.

Officials in the regional government say strengthened law enforcement alone is not sufficient to fight the Mafia bold. They said the textbook project was conceived by Pier-santi Matterella, the president of the regional government who was killed January 6, 1980, by suspected Mafia gunmen.

So widespread and effective is the Mafia control that prosecutors say no one can open a candy store without Mafia blessing. Small businessmen pay their protection money and the Mafia controls the bidding for government construction projects.

"There is a complicated plot between common crime and secret manipulators of shady deals...local bosses and larger Mafiosi, petty thieves and illicit speculation in the business world," Pappalardo said.

He said many people caught between fear of the Mafia and deep-seated distrust of authorities, believe the silence is the best defense.

"Dedicated teachers can be the best soldiers against the Mafia — to make the people see the Mafiosi as criminals which they are, and not as a bunch of honor-bound bandits who also does some useful service to the society," Pappalardo said.

Irish Republic's 'Good News' program attempts to lure back tourist income

By Joe Joyce

DUBLIN, (R) — The Irish Republic is planning a campaign to coax back tourists, scarring away by renewed sectarian violence in neighboring Northern Ireland. Tourism dropped off during the summer and the Irish Tourist Board expects the number of visiting holidaymakers for 1981 to finish down about five percent — or some 65,000 tourists.

The tourist trade in British-ruled Northern Ireland has been even harder hit, and the numbers are likely to fall about 10 percent, equivalent to losing 10,000 holidaymakers. "It's been a difficult year," said a Northern Ireland Tourist Board spokesman, assessing a summer when 10 jailed Irish guerrillas died in hunger strikes and Catholic sympathizers rioted.

The Irish republic plans a "good news" campaign to revive the tourist business, a vital part of the nation's economy.

The republic will send 25 writers, artists and other Irish people to visit the United States and Europe to preach the message that the bomb-and-gun Ireland of the news bulletins does not represent the Ireland the holidaymaker will see.

"It's mainly a media campaign to project what we would regard as a more realistic side to Ireland," said Irish Tourist Board Publicity Manager James Larkin.

Irish officials understand why people may be frightened off by the prospect of bombs and riots, but say the risk is small. They could not recall any tourist being hurt in the "troubles."

Most visitors come from Britain, which has a 12,000-strong army garrison in Northern Ireland. Not surprisingly, many Britons worry about being the targets of revenge attacks.

In the emotion surrounding the death of the first hunger striker Bobby Sands last May, an empty bus used by a party of English anglers was burnt. But this was an isolated incident.

"The vast majority of people have a quiet holiday with no trouble of any kind," an official said.

Ireland's unspoiled beauty, relaxed lifestyle and superb fishing make it ideal for an away-from-it-all vacation.

But there is another big attraction. At least 20 million Americans have ancestral roots in Ireland, including President Reagan, former President Nixon and the late President Kennedy who was the victim of an assassin's bullet.

Americans showed they were not deterred by the strife in Northern Ireland, bucking the declining trend. Some 253,000 visited the Irish republic this year, a rise of eight percent. Ireland badly needs the money from tour-

ism. It has been hard hit by recession, with unemployment in Northern Ireland nudging 20 percent and inflation in the Southern Republic at the same figure.

The Irish tourist industry boomed in the 1960s, attracting around two million visitors yearly. But in 1969 the Northern Ireland conflict began with a spate of catholic civil rights marches. Potential tourists around the world soon saw to pictures of guerrillas bombing buildings.

Guerrillas burnt out 36 hotels and damaged 60 more — not the best advertisement for a holiday center. But most have been rebuilt and Northern Ireland now has 114.

Despite assurances that the danger to tourists was slight, the number of visitors to the British province has dropped by more than half. The number visiting Northern Ireland this year for holidays is estimated at 99,000.

The effect of the violence spilled over into the Republic. This year it estimates the number of holidaymakers at 1.3 million.

People come to Ireland for different reasons but nearly all vote the romantic scenery of western Ireland a major attraction, tourism officials said.

Angling draws many thousands of Britons. The West Germans and French especially enjoy clutter-free roads and unpolluted rivers.

Europe is affordable due to dollar's value

By James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON (WP) — After 25 years in the travel business, Arthur Frommer is so casual about flying off to the world's glamor spots he's been known to hop a transatlantic flight without so much as a toothbrush.

"I go somewhere — to the Caribbean, to Mexico, to Hawaii — almost every week of the year," says the best-selling author of *Europe on \$5 A Day*, a classic in guidebooks that helped send America's jeans-and-backpack generation streaming overseas.

"I may leave the office at 4 and fly out to Madrid," says Frommer. "When I get there, I'll buy shaving gear and a spare T-shirt." Hardly the way to cut costs, however, which is the whole idea behind Frommer's book, which over the years has kept pace with inflation by adding \$5 to the title. The upcoming 1982 edition: *Europe On \$20 A Day*.

But the good news, says the 51-year-old Yale University law school graduate — who gave up a legal practice when his travel empire flourished — is that the resurgence of the dollar abroad is making Europe once more a "feasible" vacation destination for the less-affluent, from student to retired.

"I fought to make the title '\$15 to \$20 a day,'" says Frommer, "but my publishers wouldn't let me. It's no longer a great deal of trouble to limit yourself to \$20."

The travel industry, he says, is reviving up for heavier transatlantic travel following the slack years since the mid-70s when the dramatic rise in the price of oil sent airfare and other tour costs soaring. "Suddenly, Americans felt like paupers in Europe."

What amounts, he says, to "a 30 percent rise" in the value of the dollar in some countries "makes the most astounding difference. Suddenly everything is reasonable again."

For example, good theater tickets in London cost about 5 pounds. At the current exchange rate of about \$1.85 to the pound, "that comes out to \$10 (actually \$9.25) as opposed to \$16 to \$17 six months ago." (This, he notes, is the price for orchestra seats. "In my book, I list gallery and balcony prices.")

At the Carvery, a popular London restaurant, a complete meal — "a totally unlimited buffet table, smoked trout, dessert trolley, including service charge and tax" — goes for about 6 pounds, 95 pence. Today that's around \$11 (closer to \$13). "But when the dollar was at its worst, "that same meal was \$18 or \$19."

But Frommer "wouldn't dream of recommending the Carvery" to budget travelers, even at today's prices, unless they're looking for a big splurge. Instead, he has found independently-owned restaurants "with pretensions to high cuisine" all over London. He has dubbed them "pots," as in "stewpots and stockpots. You can eat for 1 pound, 50 pence or 2 pounds."

"This new refreshing price level," he says, can be found all across Europe, especially the southern European countries of Greece, Portugal, Spain and parts of Italy. The continent again "has become the cheap destination."

At the same time, he says, airfares are leveling out. And, with no sudden fuel increases expected to upset pricing, there's a feeling charters will resurge.

Frommer's \$20-a-day budget covers only the price of a room and three meals. "It obviously cannot include shopping and travel." That means, also, you must avoid first-class hotels and stay in small, side-street pensions, bed-and-breakfast establishments and second and third-class hotels.

This is something, he has found, many Americans cannot bring themselves to do without making "a psychological adjustment." They are apprehensive, he says, about staying in a building without elevators or a private bath — though they may work in a building where the bathroom is down the hall. But this alternative lodging — "I recommend normal, clean hotels" — can enable anybody in any city, he claims, to save up to 75 percent of their costs without giving up anything. (For the "starvation budget" traveler, he recommends youth hostels, college dorm rooms and other offbeat sanctuaries.)

The same type of accommodations, he says, exists in every city of the world, including South America and Asia. By sampling the

lower-cost lodging, "you not only save money, you introduce yourself to a community of like-minded travelers. You meet other people with a drop of adventure in their blood."

The people who are constantly traveling, he says, often "have no greater resources than we do. The difference is, they are comfortable with budget travel. In London, bed and breakfast cost about 7 1/2 pounds per person, which leaves you with \$7 for lunch and dinner."

Frommer says the travel industry "is growing, and there are predictions it will be the largest industry in the United States."

"We are one of the most backward countries in the world in terms of vacation time — most European countries get up to five or six weeks a year. This obviously has to change, even double. And when it does, the travel industry will double."

Frommer's empire includes a large tour operation and 41 other travel guides. But the annual edition of *Europe* — which marks its 25th anniversary in January — is a solo project. It all began back in the mid-'50s when he was stationed in Europe with the army.

"In my last two or three weeks there, I wrote a *GI's Guide To Traveling in Europe*, an 80-page pamphlet based on his rambles through the continent. The post exchanges sold out in one afternoon. The next year, he updated it for civilians and has been on the road ever since: "I'd stumbled onto this voracious desire."

Though the constant travel may sound glamorous, Frommer calls it "slogging hard work" for which he may scout out a frozen or more out-of-the-way hotels and cafes in a day or two before moving on to the next city to repeat the search.

He admits that for business expediency, he often stays in the big hotels he urges budget travelers to shun. But on his own, he seeks out humbler establishments like the \$14-a-night (double occupancy) hotel in nice far from the railway station (but blocks from the beach).

"You can come down to breakfast in your slippers, and get up from the table and go to the refrigerator if you need more butter."

His dream vacation?

Time off in West Hampton, Long Island.

"That's my idea of paradise — not to travel."

E. German super-farms are a flop

By Werner Kastor

LONDON — Food is plentiful in East Germany. You rarely see a queue outside a food shop, and if you do, you are probably in a small rural community and an outlandish commodity such as bananas, tinned asparagus or fresh pineapple has arrived.

You also queue for certain good cuts at the butcher and for fresh vegetables. On the whole however East Germans are one of the best fed nations in Eastern Europe. There are other problems in agriculture, though.

At the recent plenary session of East Germany's Communist Party, party leader Erich Honecker admitted that this year's harvest did not meet the targets of the annual plan. He also announced that at a special farmers' congress early next year the thorny problems of East German agriculture will be tackled.

The hiccup from which agriculture in the GDR has been suffering for some time are the result of over-organization and specialization. After full collectivization had been pushed through by 1960, often with rather brutal methods, farms were organized along industrial lines.

The result was an improvement over previous performance, but it took until the mid-1960s to make up for the losses in skills caused by thousands of farmers leaving East Germany before the Wall was built in 1961.

Since 1975, output has been stagnating and 10 percent of foreign debt is accounted for by grain imports.

The problems are caused, according to Western experts, by a variety of factors such as bad weather, lack of machinery and shortage of fertilizer. Organizing farms along the lines of industrial brigades and separating livestock farming from the crop-growing agricultural combines is seen as a grave mistake.

Further, the sheer size of farms, on average 12,500 acres, is not regarded as conducive to maximum yields.

A few figures illustrate the problem. There are now roughly 4,000 farms in East Germany run as combines. There is no private sector in agriculture. In 1970 there were 10,000 farm combines and in 1965 more than 15,000.

Of the 4,000 existing farms today, 3,000 raise only livestock, and the remaining 1,000 farms raise only crops.

The bureaucratic problems caused by this very unnatural division of labor are "enormous, and the party has recognized the fact. Honecker has said repeatedly in recent months that the two types of farms should be reorganized in such a way that they once more learn to cooperate.

Fodder supplies for one farm are regarded as unwanted waste in a crop-growing combine. And what could be used as valuable fertilizer, and has been for centuries in private farming, is treated as an unpleasant by-product in the livestock farming sector of East Germany.

It can hardly be a surprise to East Germany's economic functionaries that productivity in farming is 15 percent behind that of West German agriculture and West German farmers are not exactly the most productive in Western Europe.

If no improvements are achieved, farming will become a prominent part of everyday life in East Germany.

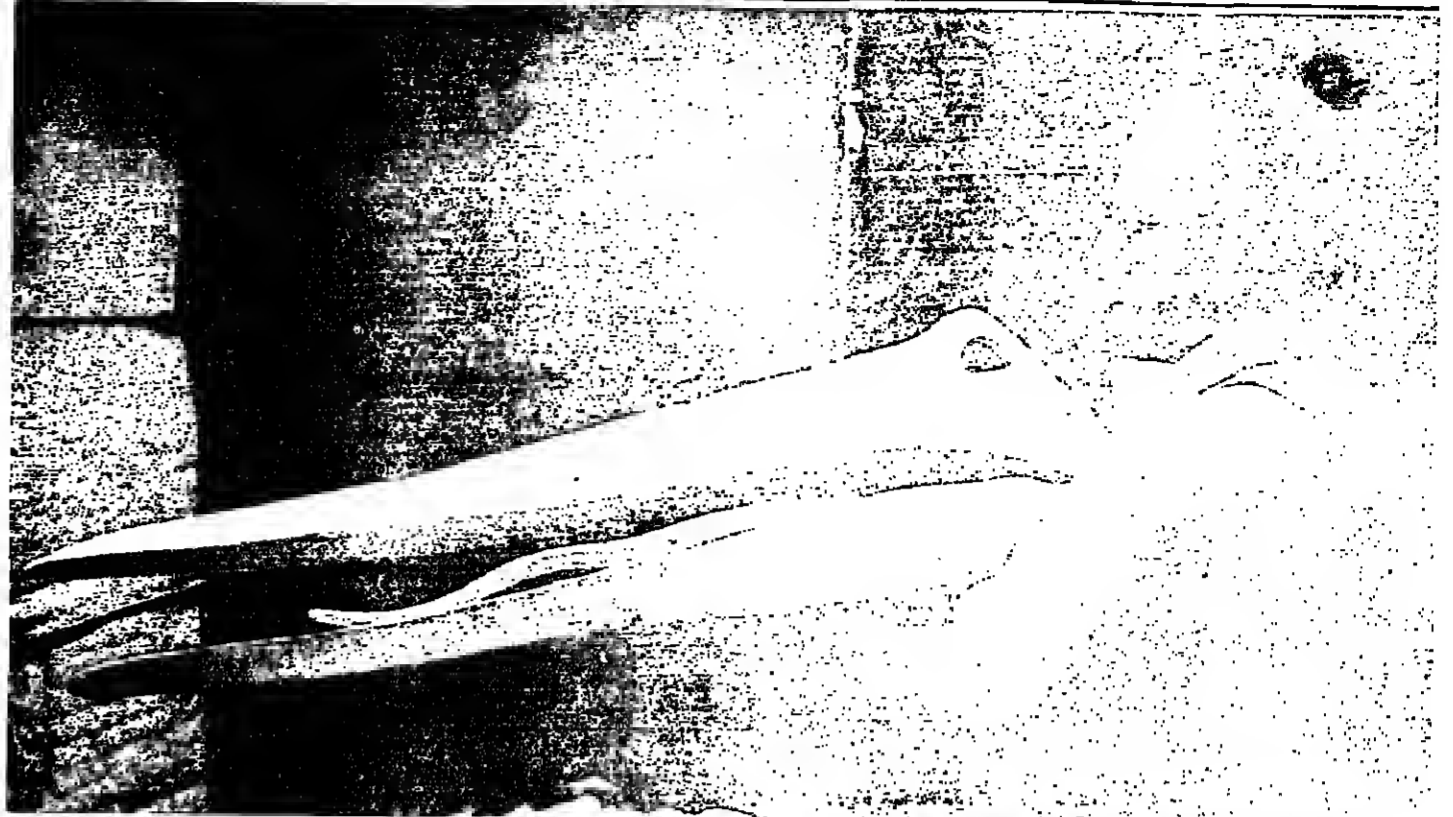


ON PATROL: A British soldier in Ireland stops to chat with a passing school girl. The Irish Republic hopes to emphasize such scenes and the idea that tourists would rarely encounter guerrillas.

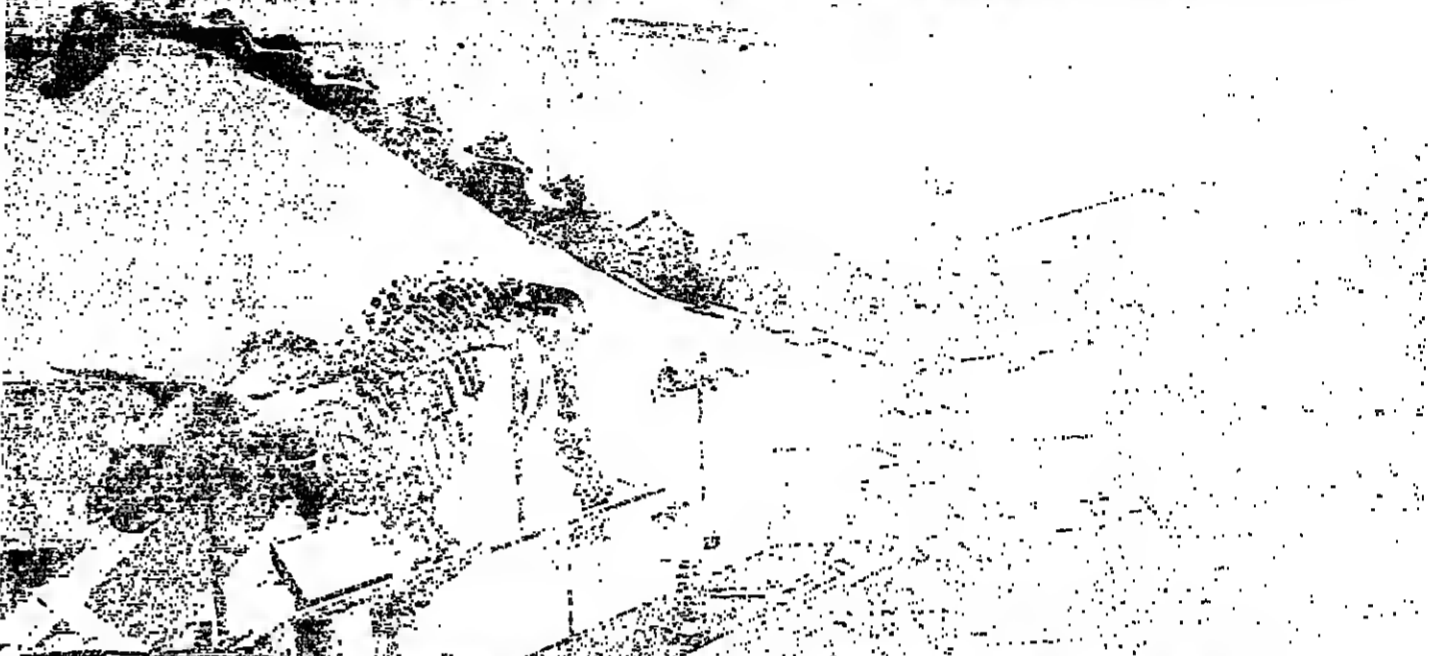
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TIME COLUMN: This dinosaur mural shows the Tyrannosaurus Rex and early flowering plants. Its smaller cousin, Struthiomimus at the right is shown running for its life. The Tyrannosaurus Rex is the largest terrestrial flesh eater.



PTEROSAUR MODEL: A Smithsonian model maker holds the fibreglass head of a huge flying reptile, the Pterosaur. The finished version is shown at the bottom of the page.



CLEAN UP TIME: Prior to the opening of the new exhibit a worker vacuums the vertebrae of a 98-foot-long Diplodocus.



FORMIDABLE BEAST: This prehistoric Triceratops was a fearsome looking creature often depicted in Hollywood movies.

Life-like Smithsonian exhibit takes a new look at dinosaurs

By Catherine Raia
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — When man dreams about dinosaurs, he dreams about live ones. And to accommodate man's fascination with these ancient beasts, actual replicas — not just skeletons — have been added to the Smithsonian collection of dinosaurs in Washington's Museum of Natural History. These new additions are part of an extensive museum project called *Fossils: The History of Life*, which opened to the public on Dec. 4.

The star of the new refurbished dinosaur hall is the pterosaur, a giant flying reptile. With a 40-foot wingspan, its largest flying animal in history. Today a hungry-looking replica of it hangs over the other prehistoric creatures, many of which have been exhibited for more than half a century. Dr. Jessica Harrison, a vertebrate paleontologist working on the pterosaur replica, told *Smithsonian* magazine, "I wanted to avoid the drab greens and grays you so often see in depiction of

fossil reptiles. So we settled on brown and green countershading as is commonly the case in flying mammals." The fur is synthetic, first glued and then sewn to give natural qualities to this ancient bird.

Among the older exhibits includes the Diplodocus longus which stands 90 feet tall from nose to tail. What is new about it is that the dinosaur has been moved, as have the others, to emphasize the way in which it coped with its environment. The purpose of the arrangement is to answer questions such as: What are dinosaurs? What did they eat? How did they get so big? Where and why did they vanish from the earth?

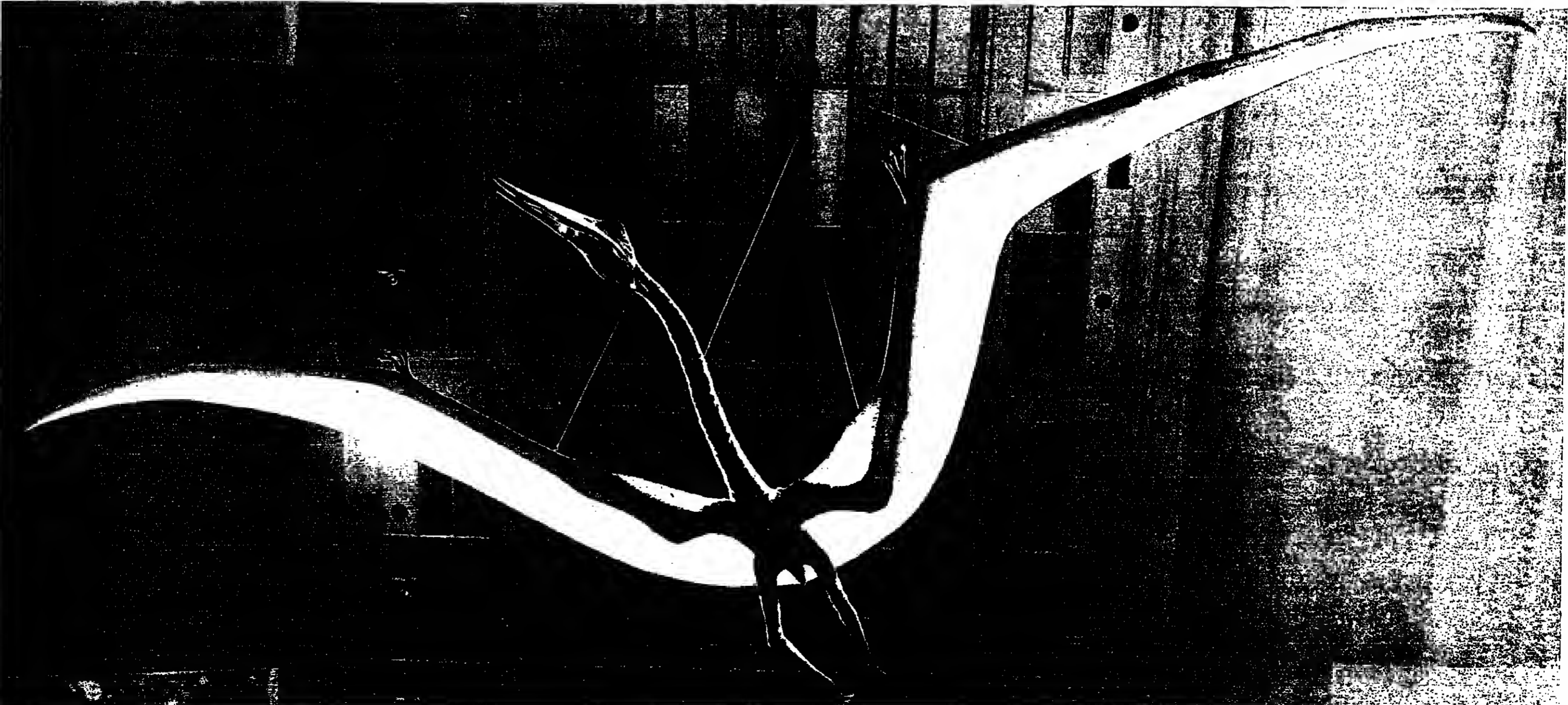
Another example is the papier mache stegosaurus, created 75 years ago, which is now on view in a new setting, surrounded by plants and tiny mammals that lived in the same age. The new exhibit of an atropomus, a fierce and agile flesh eater with powerful jaws and numerous large sharp teeth, is posed in full stride, in pursuit of another large dinosaur. A baby duckbill dinosaur is also

exhibited, hatching in a clutch of dinosaur eggs.

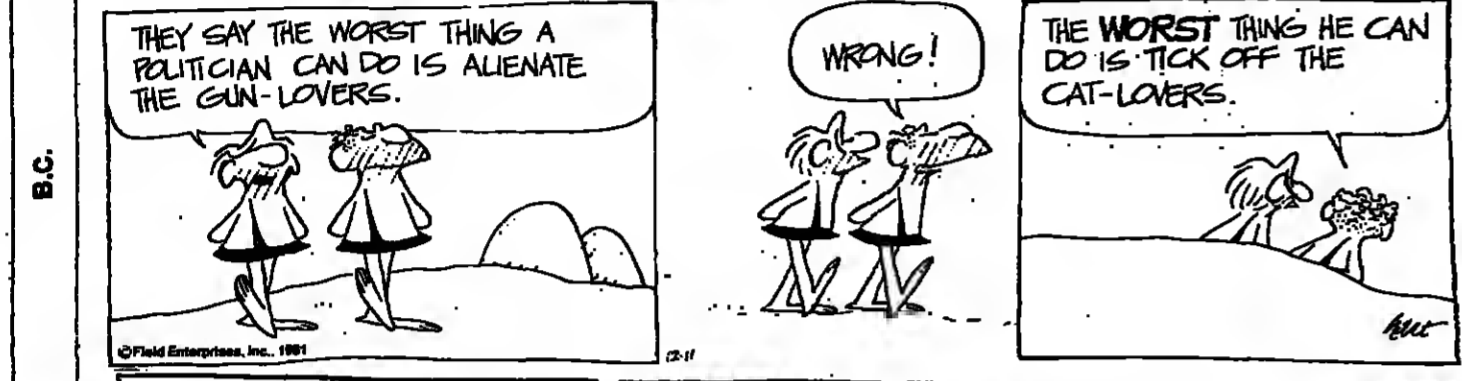
Displayed near the dinosaurs are several therapsids, mammal-like reptiles that dominated the terrestrial animal world for 125 million years before the dinosaurs arrived and, more importantly, gave rise to the first mammals. "Dinosaur dinner music", composed by a music professor from Oberlin College, creates an exotic atmosphere in the hall from the tones of an xylophone.

Although these dinosaurs represent only one epic in the evolution of life, they are the center of attention. But there are other features in the hall, including a 27-foot time column.

The column shows evolutionary highlights at the approximate times and within the periods they occurred. Beautiful murals depict these highlights extending through 700 million years of life. Each highlight will be exhibited; only six have been completed at this time.



PTEROSAUR IN FLIGHT: This is the largest flying animal on record with a 40-foot wingspan. It was modeled by Smithsonian craftsmen using fossil remains as a guide-line.



arab news Calendar

Table listing TV and radio programs for Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Bahrain, and Radio Jeddah/Riyadh.

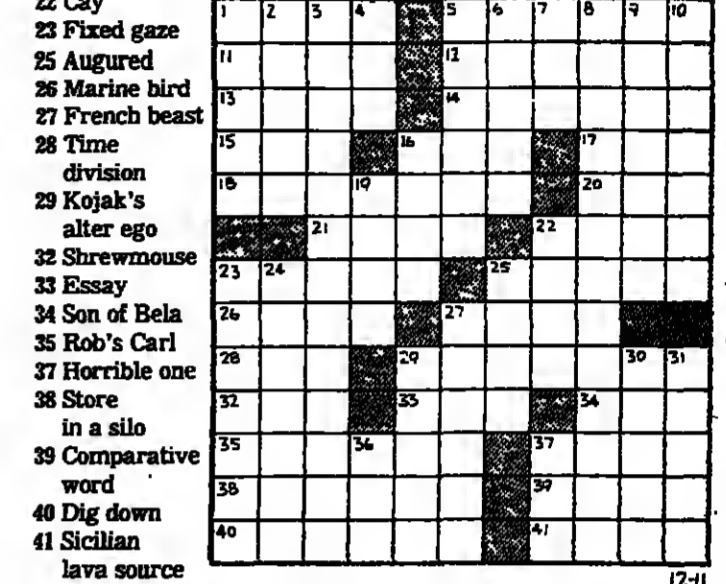
Table listing radio programs for Radio Jeddah, Radio Riyadh, and Francaise Langue.

Table listing radio programs for BBC and VOA.

Table listing radio programs for Radio Pakistan and various pharmacies.

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS: 1 Night spot, 5 Lend a hand, 11 Ancient Greek festival, 12 Anthology, 13 Goad, 14 Hit the hay, 15 Moray, 16 Roll of dough, 17 Eggs, 18 "...has a ...endevous with ...", 20 Return blow, 21 Breathe after jogging, 22 Cay, 23 Fixed gaze, 25 Augured, 26 Marine bird, 27 French beast, 28 Time division, 29 Kojak's alter ego, 32 Shrewmouse, 33 Essay, 34 Son of Bela, 35 Rob's Carl, 37 Horrible one, 38 Store in a silo, 39 Comparative word, 40 Dig down, 41 Sicilian lava source.



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

WB OS X KGXZW, XZQ ZBW, X QNXUT GZ JBPUEBTSLLGBZ, JBP DPLW XVNXJL OS KUBNGZK.

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

1. You are in Six Spades and North leads the king of clubs. How would you play the hand? ... 2. You are declarer at Six Hearts and North leads the queen of spades...

Test Your Dummy Play. 1. There are only two entries to dummy and the question is whether it is better to try a trump finesse... 2. Draw three rounds of trumps and cash the ace of spades...

Your Individual Horoscope Frances Drake

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) It's an up-and-down time regarding communication with others. Still, you'll profit from better rapport with a close friend. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A conservative course is your best bet towards spending. New work opportunities are likely, but don't let good news lead to extravagance.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) Serious talks are favored over small-talk. Seek out friends of similar mental rapport. Avoid arguments about monetary affairs. VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) If you'll distinguish between a bona fide and a dubious career opening, you'll increase revenues now. Be tactful with family. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Despite some indecision, it's a good time to sign up for a course of study. Inner agitation could lead to snapping out at someone. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) An unrealistic attitude towards finances could cause trouble, yet legitimate ways to improve income arise now. Be on your toes.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Keep expectations within reasonable limits and you'll strengthen existing ties. Fulfill social obligations and visit old friends. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) Deal directly with higher-ups, since co-workers could be competitive. Self-discipline leads to greater accomplishment and commendation. AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) Friends at a distance would like to see you. Let patience rule over temperance in dealing with a child or a romantic companion. PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) A family member may hesitate about going along with a plan. Seriousness of purpose leads to career progress. Romance is iffy.

Advertisement for Moses Murphy featuring a photo of a man and text: 'MOSES MURPHY SUPERINTENDENT OF A NEW YORK CITY APARTMENT HOUSE FOR 56 YEARS, AT THE AGE OF 89 HAD NOT MISSED A SINGLE DAY ON THE JOB'.

'Boycott Libyan oil'

Congress okays foreign aid bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP) — The U.S. House of Representatives trimmed a foreign aid bill to what President Ronald Reagan wanted Wednesday and passed the measure after adding an amendment calling on the president to consider a boycott of Libyan oil.

The final vote on the bill was 222 to 184; with 125 Democrats and 97 Republicans in favor and 98 Democrats and 86 Republicans opposed.

Shortly before the house completed work on the measure, it adopted an amendment offered by chairman Clement J. Zablocki of the Foreign Affairs Committee to trim the authorization for the current fiscal year from \$6 billion to Reagan's request of \$5.727 billion.

The majority support, which the aid bill drew from House Republicans, came in the wake of a lobbying effort by Reagan and other administration officials. The amendment on Libya was adopted 356-46 during debate.

The amendment, sponsored by representative Edward J. Markey, said Reagan "should conduct an immediate review of concrete steps the United States could take, individually and in concert with its allies to bring economic and political pressure on Libya."

Administration supporters spoke against the amendment. One of them, representative Henry J. Hyde said it dealt with a "most sensitive matter" and might unduly tie the administration's hands.

He referred to reports that a Libyan "hit team" was out to assassinate U.S. leaders. Those reports already have prompted the administration to review policy toward Libya.

The house amendment said such a review should be finished in six months and should include "the possibility of tariffs on or prohibitions against the import of crude oil from Libya." It states that "Congress condemns the Libyan government for its support of international terrorist movements" as well as Libyan efforts to obstruct Mideast peace

initiatives and moves to destabilize neighboring African countries.

The president earlier called for approval of the foreign aid authorization as "the minimum necessary" to help maintain U.S. credibility and commitments around the world. Administration debate over the bill dealt with issues, including resumption of American aid to Pakistan, which has been halted for the past two years because of concern over Pakistan's nuclear program.

Larry Speakes, White House Deputy Press Secretary, said Reagan appealed for passage of the foreign aid authorization bill during a meeting with the House and Senate Republican Party leadership.

"It is my budget request — it reflects our foreign policy. It is the minimum necessary for the credibility and commitment to our allies," Speakes quoted Reagan as telling the congressional leaders.

He said Reagan also urged support of a compromise farm bill and a new emergency

pending bill to keep the government operating until regular appropriations bills are passed.

As floor debate began Tuesday on the foreign aid bill, the house adopted by voice vote an amendment allowing U.S. aid to Pakistan, while proposing an aid cutoff if that nation goes ahead and develops atomic weapons.

The provision, sponsored by representative Stephen J. Solarz was aimed at replacing a restriction under which U.S. aid was suspended in 1979 due to Pakistan's apparent drive to achieve a nuclear capability.

If Pakistan acquires an atomic bomb, or actually explodes one, Solarz's amendment would cut off all U.S. aid to the country unless the president requests a waiver. Congress could veto any such waiver request by a majority vote of both houses.

Representative Henry J. Hyde strongly criticized the congressional veto provision, saying it would be "tying the hands of the president" and amounted to "an aggrandizement of power" by Congress.

Kuwait defends Santa deal

KUWAIT, Dec. 10 (AP) — Two Kuwait ministers have rejected both local and foreign criticism of the takeover of the giant U.S. Santa Fe International Corp. by a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuwait's government.

The ministers maintained the takeover will enable Kuwait to utilize the sophisticated know-how of the American company and to expand and upgrade its oil operations both locally and abroad.

The defense of the takeover were made Wednesday night by the Oil Minister Sheikh Khalifa Al-Sabah in answer to a parliamentary question and by Finance Minister Abdulatif Al-Hamad in a lecture.

The U.S. government approved the proposed \$2.5 billion purchase of Santa Fe by Kuwait. It was also approved by the corporation shareholders.

The deal had come under fire from a number of quarters, including U.S. congressional critics who feared it poses threat to national security and others who claim foreign investors reaped unfair stock profits through advance knowledge of the offer.

In a lecture delivered at the Kuwait Graduate Society Wednesday night Al-Hamad said Kuwait was prepared to relinquish Santa Fe's operations in the nuclear field "if the U.S. administration has any objections to the continuation of these operations for security reasons."

Al-Hamad said that the Kuwait finance ministry, the London-based Kuwait Investment Office and the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation collectively conducted the purchase of Santa Fe without any mediators "to the astonishment of all financial circles in the United States."

He said the purchase of Santa Fe was intended to add "a new world dimension to the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation's activity in the sphere of downstream operations."

"I can now declare that Santa Fe is an integrated company no less important than Gulf Oil or British Petroleum, because it possesses concessions all over the world and technical capabilities which enable it to act as a world oil company."

"But in the future it would operate" in a new philosophy because it works from one of the developing countries, which have been suffering from the practices of companies owned by industrialized nations," he added.

The deal was also defended by the oil minister who said the "owning of the American group is a positive factor because it helps the Kuwaiti Corporation to extend investment in petroleum and energy sectors to the international level and to the United States itself."

In a prepared answer to a question by a national assembly deputy, Sheikh Ali said he expected a rapid expansion of Santa Fe's operations when hatched by the Kuwaiti Corporation's financial resources.

He said this follows the utilization of the American company's developed administrative principles, data, planning and evaluation systems.

"The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation will benefit from the high-standard experience of the U.S. company, particularly in the field of oil exploration both outside and inside Kuwait," he said.

He added the corporation would benefit from Santa Fe's engineering and construction activities in other specialized fields, particularly offshore operations, engineering services in oil production and mine drilling with modern equipment the company owns.

Sheikh Ali denied the shares of the American company were being banned from circulation, pending the completion of an investigation being conducted by U.S. authorities over the way the purchase has taken place. Dealing in Santa Fe shares is continuing, though it was stopped last Friday at the request of the company, which wanted to make an important announcement, he said.

London stock market

LONDON, Dec. 10 (R) — Share prices closed firmer, although below earlier highs, in moderate trading, dealers said. At 1500 the Financial Times index was up 5.5 at 527.5.

Shares opened cautiously before firming in relatively active trading around mid-session. The firmness represented a bear squeeze, dealers said, and prices later eased by a penny or two from the highs as interest waned. Industrial leaders closed with gains of 4p apiece in ICL, Hawker Siddeley and Tnbe. Glaxo was up 8p to 416p, while Beecham and Unilever each added 5p.

Gold shares closed steady after early narrowly mixed movements. Government bonds pared early losses to around 1/8 point in long dates and 1/4 at the short end. Early weakness followed concern over firmer U.S. and domestic interest rates, dealers said.

Electricals closed off the top, with GEC up a penny at 79 1/2p after 79 1/2p. Banks added up to 5p, while oils bad BP and Shell up 8p apiece awaiting the outcome of the OPEC meeting.

Auctioneer Sotheby was down 25p to 395p following final results below market expectations. Rubbers met further speculative demand, with Inch Kenneth and Castlefield up 30p and 35p respectively.

London commodities

	Closing Prices Thursday	Wednesday
Gold (\$ per ounce)	405.00	407.75
Silver cash (pence per ounce)	444.6	447.50
3 months	459.75	463.25
Copper cash	848.00	853.50
3 months	868.75	873.75
Tin cash	8365.00	8353.00
3 months	8215.00	8177.50
Lead cash	337.00	335.75
3 months	348.00	347.00
Zinc cash	425.00	418.50
3 months	432.50	425.50
Aluminium cash	586.50	573.50
3 months	608.50	595.75
Nickel cash	2885.00	2835.00
3 months	2917.50	2875.00
Sugar January	171.00	166.00
March	176.10	169.30
Coffee January	1115.00	1103.00
March	1103.00	1091.00
Cocoa December	1152.00	1145.00
March	1143.00	1137.00

Note: Prices in pence per metric ton. The above prices are provided by Saudi Research & Investment Ltd., P.O. Box 6474, Tel: 6653998, Jeddah.

Paris allays fears on takeovers

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP) — French President Francois Mitterrand pledged Wednesday that his Socialist government will not try to expand its program of nationalization for at least five years.

In a television interview, Mitterrand said the nationalization plan already announced — covering 11 industrial groups, major banks and credit institutions — would not be extended before the legislative elections scheduled in 1986, and perhaps not before the next presidential election in 1988.

Private entrepreneurs, he said, should know they ran no risk of being "swept up by some wave of nationalization."

But Mitterrand said the Socialist reform program would continue "at a good and reasonable pace."

Japan trims discount rate

TOKYO, Dec. 10, (R) — The Bank of Japan Thursday announced a 0.75 percentage point reduction in its official discount rate to 5.50 percent, effective from Friday, to stimulate domestic demand and boost the sagging Japanese economy.

The widely anticipated cut in the rate of interest charged by the central bank on loans to commercial banks and other financial institutions follows recent falls in considerably higher interest rates overseas.

The central bank hopes that an easing of its monetary policy will spur domestic demand and increase Japanese imports to help settle trade disputes with the United States and Western Europe.

Japan has been under heavy pressure, from leading businessmen here as well as governments overseas, to open its markets to more foreign goods and reduce exports.

ADB to lend Thailand \$40m

MANILA, Dec. 10 (AP) — The Asian Development Bank announced Thursday the approval of loans of \$40 and \$50 million to Thailand and Bangladesh respectively to finance projects in those countries.

ADB said part of the loan to Thailand — \$15 million — is interest-free and is repayable over 40 years with an annual service charge of 1 percent, while the rest of the amount is repayable over 30 years with 10.10 percent interest.

The loan to Bangladesh, which is interest-free and repayable over 40 years, is to be used to cover part of the cost of irrigating a total of 100,000 hectares in a co-financing project in which the European Economic Community (EEC) will provide \$12 million ADB said.

U.S. stock market

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (AP) — The stock market advanced slightly Thursday morning in a carryover of buying from Wednesday's late rally.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 1.91 to 890.13 in the first half hour. Gainers took a slim lead over losers in the early tally of New York stock exchange-listed issues.

The stock market seemed to draw some modest benefit Wednesday from the government's report that the U.S. producer price index of finished goods-rise 0.5 percent in November, providing new evidence of abating inflationary pressures. But brokers said investors were still edgy over the massive federal budget deficits projected earlier in the week by the Reagan administration.

Marathon battle takes a new turn

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (R) — Mobil Corporation, the apparent loser in a battle with U.S. Steel to buy the Marathon Oil Company, asked the government for permission to buy one quarter of the steel maker's shares.

The surprise request indicated that Mobil, the country's second biggest oil firm and loser to the Du Pont Chemical Company earlier this year in a battle for control of Conoco, another major oil corporation, was determined to upstage its rival in the bitter multi-billion dollar contest for Marathon.

Mobil's request followed U.S. Steel's announcement Tuesday that it had been offered more than 90 percent of Marathon's stock by the oil firm's shareholders. Marathon, the 17th ranked oil company, owns the second largest oil field in the United States and wants a merger with U.S. Steel, the biggest steel maker that has diversified into energy resources in recent years.

U.S. Steel's cause appeared to be boosted Monday when a judge rejected Mobil's claim that a merger with the steel company was not in the best interests of Marathon shareholders and that it was designed to "entrench incumbent Marathon management."

U.S. Steel had offered \$6.3 billion for Marathon, later topped by a bid of \$6.5 billion from Mobil.

Mobil last month bought 450,000 U.S. Steel shares after the steel firm announced its bid for Marathon. Mobil said Wednesday it had asked the Federal Trade Commission, the government agency that decides if mergers would create a monopoly, and the Justice Department for permission to buy up to

Financial Roundup
Dollar makes fresh gains

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Dec. 10 — The dollar's rise Thursday continued with more gains being registered against virtually all other currencies. Gold prices stabilized for the time being at \$407/408 per ounce, but bullion dealers were expecting a downward pressure on gold prices to develop over the weekend.

In the United States and European money markets, dollar interest rates continued to firm taking the one-year Eurodollar rate to levels of 13 7/4 — 13 7/8 — the highest for the past three weeks. In the local markets, rial rates continued to firm for the fourth consecutive day, but with dealers reporting that rial liquidity was available in the market.

In New York on Wednesday night, the American Federal Reserve Bank put its "Fed Funds" prime lending rate to 12 percent and this encouraged the already firming Eurodollar trend rates. The one-month dollar deposit is now quoted at 12 1/2 — 12 5/8 percent, while the medium-term three-month rate has also improved by 1/8 percent to trade at 12 7/8 — 13 percent. The money market's expectations are that interest rates will be going up even higher in the near future with the revelation of even larger U.S. budget deficit figures than the revised \$90 billion.

The European exchanges Thursday saw the dollar rise to new levels against most other currencies. The British pound fell back from 1.9210 levels Wednesday to trade at 1.9050 Thursday. Sterling seems to be affected by renewed concern over labor unrest in Britain as well as the news that oil prices will remain at \$34 a barrel for 1982.

In other currency news, the German mark fell back to 2.2500 levels Thursday

from 2.2460 levels in New York closings the night before. The French franc's fall was even more dramatic, the franc trading at 5.6900 levels in Paris compared with 5.67 earlier in the day. The Swiss franc also fell to 1.8455 from 1.8340 the previous day, but most eyes were concentrated on the Japanese yen which saw that currency continue to hold its ground at 218.90 levels against the dollar, despite strong money market pressure on the Japanese authorities to reduce their discount rate.

On Thursday, the local markets saw renewed activity in both the money markets and the exchange markets. In the former, rial deposit rates were up again for the fourth day running with the most significant rises occurring in the short-dated funds. Week-fixed rial rates were quoted at 8 — 9 percent by close of business, up over Wednesday's levels of 7 — 8 percent. Overnight funds registered similar firming to take levels to 7 1/2 — 8 1/2 percent compared with 2 — 3 percent a week ago. In the one-month tenor, rial rates opened at 8 — 8 1/2 — 9 percent, while the year-fixed also moved up to 12 1/4 — 12 3/4 percent. Dealers reported, however, that the market was not suffering from a liquidity shortage but that the rises merely reflected an adjustment in short-term rates in the face of the dollar's rise. On the exchange markets, spot rial/dollar rates opened at 3.4200-10 but by end of the day had reached 3.4210-15 as the dollar firmed in Europe.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Closing gold prices Thursday (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	406.625
Paris	415.14
Frankfurt	409.01
Zurich	407.50
Hong Kong	411.08

Poor in EEC swell to 30m

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (AP) — The European Economic Community Commission said Wednesday 30 million people lived in poverty in the EEC in 1975 and that this number has likely to grow since then due to the economic recession.

"I think this figure is shocking," Social Affairs Commissioner Ivor Richards said unveiling a report capping a five-year EEC study on poverty in the European Common Market.

"The burden of the economic crisis has fallen disproportionately on the young, the unskilled, immigrants and those with mental or physical disabilities and handicaps," Richards said.

The five-year study excludes Greece which joined the EEC last Jan. 1. The nine nations

covered by the report have a total population of about 260 million.

The report defines the poor as individuals whose income "are so small as to exclude them from the minimum acceptable way of life of the member state in which they live."

Richards said for "30 million people to be included in this definition is evidence that the economic growth of the last 30 years does not, in itself, eliminate poverty."

He added expanded social services have not spawned a redistribution of wealth and that "relative living standards and life changes whether in life or in education do not appear to have narrowed." Richards called on EEC member nations to take immediate action for, as the EEC report puts, "to postpone action is to risk damage to the social fabric which could last a generation."

Expert predicts mark revaluation

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AFP) — The German mark is heading for a hefty revaluation within the European Monetary System (EMS) next year despite its current weakness, the monetary analyst Maxwell Stamp forecast in its bi-monthly bulletin.

The analysts believe the mark will remain at a rate of between 2.08 and 2.25 marks to the dollar over the next three or four months.

Then they say it will start to climb, reaching about 1.99 in the second quarter of 1982, 1.85 next autumn and 1.69 at the end of 1982 — a rise of 33 percent.

By then, the analysts predict, the mark will stand at 2.64 French francs, 4.5 percent above the current level of 2.525, and at 3.79 to the pound, 11.5 percent above the current 4.2815.

The analysts say the West German annual inflation rate will drop from the current 6.6 percent to four percent in 1982. They also predict West Germany's current balance of payments deficit will fade away from just under \$10 billion to a \$2 billion maximum in 1982.

The bulletin also predicted that the Swiss

franc would cease its firming-up trend against the mark, but would consolidate its recent gains against the West German currency and the dollar, the pound sterling and the French franc.

It predicted that the Dutch guilder would remain firm next year because of the Dutch balance of payments excess estimated at \$2 billion for 1981 and \$5 billion in 1982.

The bulletin says a five percent devaluation of the Belgian franc is likely before October next year, possibly as early as April.

U.S. finds bids for silver wanting

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (R) — The U.S. government has stockpiled another auction of silver from its stockpile, despite the opposition of producers such as Peru and Mexico, but said no bids were acceptable.

It also said there would be a ninth sale next week and that silver bought then could be sent abroad if Congress did not object. Metal bought so far was restricted for use in the United States.

Six companies Wednesday hid for 2,128,000 ounces although 1.25 million were offered. This compared with seven bids last week for 1,812,000 ounces. All offers made in the past four weeks, including Wednesday, were rejected by the government as too low.

The highest bid Wednesday was a bid for 120,000 ounces. This compares with the current market price of about \$8.65. The lowest bid was \$8.33.

Peru, Mexico and other producers, including the state of Idaho, believe the sales are forcing down prices. The U.S. Senate last week passed an amendment requiring the government to send to Congress by July a study on alternative ways of selling the metal.

Foreign Exchange Rates

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.00	9.08	
Bangladesh Taka	—	15.00	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	—
Canadian Dollar	—	289.00	
Deutsche Mark (100)	152.50	152.10	
Dutch Guilder (100)	139.50	139.15	
Egyptian Pound	3.62	4.06	
Emirate Dirham (100)	93.00	93.15	
French Franc (100)	60.50	60.15	
Greek Drachma (1,000)	56.00	60.35	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	37.35	
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Insi Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	28.50	28.40	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	15.65	
Jordanian Dinar	10.18	10.15	
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.17	12.165	
Libyan Lira (100)	74.25	73.85	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	60.50	64.80	
Pakistan Rupee (100)	—	34.68	
Philippine Peso (100)	—	42.50	
Pound Sterling	6.61	6.49	
Qatari Rial (100)	94.00	94.05	
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	167.20	
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	34.50	35.50	
Swiss Franc (100)	183.70	185.40	
Syrian Lira (100)	58.30	63.50	
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.420	
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.00	74.90	

Gold 1g. Selling Price 4,600 Buying Price 4,600
10 Tola bar 5,225 5,200
Ounce 1,395 1,380

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6428932, Jeddah.

Jordan approves \$2.3b budget

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (AP) — The government Thursday approved a \$2.3 billion budget for 1982, the highest in Jordan's history, an official statement declared.

The statement said \$550 million were earmarked for King Hussein's armed forces and \$435 million for development in the budget that suffers a \$110 million deficit despite \$780 million of annual aid from Arab countries.

The new budget is \$333 million higher than that of 1981.

More than \$185 million have been allocated for the ministry of education, while \$61 million were earmarked for the ministry of health.

SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

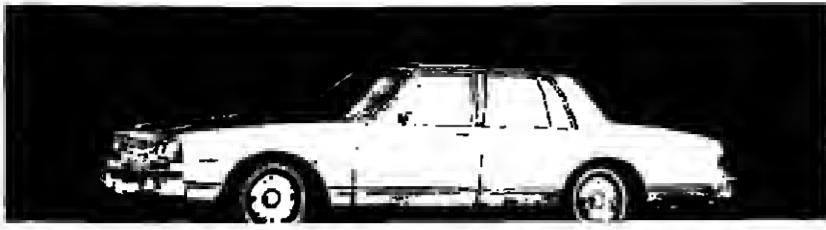
Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price (SR)	Closing Date
Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones	Supply of watchmen for PTT buildings in the Eastern Province	10/31	200	24.11.81
Qara Rural Complex in Sale of a 50 x 50 square meter fuel station in K'howa/Jouf in a public auction		—	200	26.11.81
'Al-Qaryat Governorate	Construction of a fence around the residence of the governor	190	50	18.11.81
Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and Telephones	Supply of laser sheets	120340	500	4.11.81

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1. SHIPS DISCHARGING :

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr. Date
3	Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Oranges	7.12.81
4	Lanka Ratna	Gulf	Tops/General	8.12.81
5	Bronislaw Lachowicz	Attar	Pipes/Turks/Cables/Gen.	8.12.81
8	Rourmania	Al-ha	Rice/Gan/Contra.	5.12.81
13	Agapi	El Hawi	Contra/Pipes/Gen.	8.

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Turkey calls Greek fears preposterous

NATO rejects Athens' plea for guarantee

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 10 (AP) — A Greek accusation that Turkey poses a military threat to Greece is "absurd and preposterous," Turkish Defense Minister Umit Haluk Bayulken said Thursday.

Bayulken told a news conference that disputes between the two countries should be settled by negotiations.

"A Turkish threat to Greece is absurd and preposterous contention," he said. "It has consistently been the Turkish position to resolve these differences through negotiations."

Bayulken was responding to a request by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu for guarantees by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against any aggression from Turkey, a fellow NATO ally, but Greece's longtime adversary in southeastern Europe.

Papandreu's request was rejected Wednesday by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other NATO defense ministers.

"To seek security guarantees by a member against another member of the alliance is an incredible proposition," Bayulken said. "Rather than engage in a negotiation process for reasons I cannot understand, Mr. Papandreu so far seems to have opted for rhetoric which looks rather confrontational."

Bayulken said Turkey valued Greece's continued membership in NATO and this was why it had facilitated its return to the alliance's military wing last year after a six-year break.

But he said it would be very serious if Greece rejected the so-called Rogers plan, under which it rejoined NATO's military wing. Greece withdrew from the military side of the alliance in protest against the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

Bayulken said nobody could draw clear conclusions from the statements made by Papandreu here as to whether he was rejecting the plan or just trying to modify it. The plan, devised by Gen. Bernard Rogers, the NATO commander in Europe, envisaged that the two countries would agree on shared control of air space over the Aegean Sea.

Papandreu told a press conference Tuesday that Greece was putting the Rogers plan under partial suspension.

Bayulken said Turkey had no territorial ambitions and referred to a recent speech in which Turkish head of state Kenan Evren said the Aegean should be a sea of friendship. Bayulken added he had proposed the inclu-

sion in the final communique of the defense planning committee Wednesday of the words: "The ministers expressed hopes that Greece and Turkey will carry on the negotiating process initiated in 1976 to resolve their outstanding issues."

But this was rejected by Greece, which wanted more specific wording, including a NATO guarantee against aggression from any direction, the Turkish minister said. Bayulken said it would have been unacceptable for Turkey to agree to a clause which in the circumstances would have been taken as incriminating his country.

"There is no Greek-Turkish problem," he said. There is a Greek problem, possibly, within NATO.

"The alliance is based on the assumption that the members are united against a common threat," Bayulken said.

Nitze briefs ministers

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (AP) — Paul H. Nitze, the chief U.S. arms negotiator in Geneva, briefed NATO foreign ministers Thursday on his talks with the Soviet Union aimed at reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The briefing was closed to the public, and there was no immediate report on what Nitze said. There is widespread interest within the alliance on the negotiations that began Nov. 30. Their outcome will affect the deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in five NATO countries beginning in 1983.

Nitze was introduced by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is seeking reaffirmation of the alliance's 1979 decision to deploy U.S.-made Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe to counter the Kremlin's SS-20 missiles pointed at Western Europe from western Russia.

Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan opened the two-day foreign ministers' meeting Thursday by stressing to the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies the importance of maintaining their deterrent to possible Soviet aggression.

Diplomatic sources said the ministers fully approved the American opening position in the negotiations.

Europe found skeptical over arms talks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Europeans are deeply skeptical over whether the United States and the Soviet Union will negotiate arms reduction in good faith, according to newly released public opinion polls taken in October.

The opinion polls, taken shortly before U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Nov. 18 arms reduction speech, also showed that European confidence in U.S. ability to deal responsibly with world problems "had slipped...with skeptics equating those with confidence in the United States on that score."

The late October polls were commissioned by the U.S. International Communications Agency in six NATO countries: West Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Italy, France and the Netherlands. An ICA official said Wednesday that about 1,000 persons were interviewed in each of the six countries.

The agency said an analysis of the opinion polls, taken "at the height of European anti-nuclear campaigns," suggest the major themes of Reagan's arms control speech "addressed concerns prevalent in European public opinion."

ICA gave this summary of the results: "While more perceived the United States than the USSR as serious about arms control negotiations, as many or more saw neither superpower making a sincere effort."

"Widespread doubt existed that arms reduction talks will succeed prior to scheduled deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Only among the Italians did optimism prevail."

"There was no broad recognition that the Soviets actually have a sizable edge over the United States in intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This is consistent with the fact that sizable majorities did not know or incorrectly thought that here are NATO nuclear missiles deployed in their countries capable of hitting the USSR."

"Most Europeans preferred rough military equivalence for the United States

He said discussions between Greek and Turkish representatives would continue at Thursday and Friday's meeting of NATO foreign ministers, including U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Bayulken said he knew of no plans by Papandreu to meet with Turkish officials Thursday.

Thursday's foreign ministers' session was dominated by alliance-wide problems.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns told a news conference Wednesday that the alliance as a whole rejected a demand by Papandreu, acting as Greek defense minister, that they issue a statement guaranteeing Greek security against any aggression by Turkey.

U.S. officials discounted the significance of the failure of NATO's defense ministers to

agree on a communique at their two-day meeting that ended Wednesday.

"It makes no practical difference. It is a public relations setback," said one U.S. official, who didn't want to be identified.

Papandreu blocked issuance of the defense ministers' communique after they failed to meet his demand to pledge to protect Greece from possible attack by Turkey.

Haig, who will begin an official three-day visit to Turkey Sunday, met with Papandreu for an hour Wednesday night.

Prior to the opening of the NATO session, Haig attended a meeting of the so-called contact group foreign ministers of the United States, West Germany, Canada, Great Britain and France, who are working on an independence agreement for Namibia.



ALL SMILES: Todd Cantrell, 12, of Dalton, Georgia, smiles with his parents Kyle and Betty in Moscow Monday after learning his vision has improved as a result of Soviet medical technique. Todd suffers from the incurable disease retinitis pigmentosa and came to Moscow for special treatment.

devising the European peace movement than at serious arms control. The Reagan administration insists the offer was made in good faith and many West European leaders hailed it as a welcome peace initiative.

The ICA paid \$35,000 to feed the speech via satellite to the European Broadcasting Union, which provided it live to television stations in 15 countries.

ICA estimates that up to 200 million persons in 40 countries had seen the Reagan address by one means or another. Talks on reducing nuclear weapons in Europe opened in Geneva on Nov. 30.

W.Germans oppose missiles

BONN, Dec. 10 (AP) — A majority of West Germans oppose basing U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe regardless of the outcome of Soviet-American arms talks in Geneva, according to a survey published Thursday.

The survey, conducted for Stern magazine by the Sample Institute of Hamburg, found that 54 percent of the 2,000 persons questioned agreed that "in no case should the new missiles be deployed" because it would only trigger a new arms race.

Only 23 percent agreed with the West German government that the U.S. Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles should be deployed if U.S.-Soviet negotiations fail to produce an agreement on arms control.

Stern said opposition to the missile deployment plan was strongest among women and young people aged 14 through 29 years. Among women, the survey found 58 percent opposed the plan while 63 percent of the youths rejected the missiles.

The results indicate strong opposition to the position taken by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Schmidt told Soviet President

Mediation fails to solve crisis in Poland

WARSAW, Dec. 10 (AFP) — Several efforts by the Catholic church to mediate in the conflict between the Solidarity independent union federation and the government — including an attempt to set up a summit between the two — appear to have failed, informed political observers said here Thursday.

Polish primate Jozef Glemp and several other top leaders met Wednesday with Lech Walesa, just before the Solidarity leader was to go to Gdansk to prepare a meeting of the federation's top regional leaders on Friday.

The meeting led Walesa to postpone his trip and spend the night in Warsaw, to await the result of Glemp's attempts to set up the summit. He finally left early Thursday to attend a weekly meeting of Solidarity's national presidium.

Neither Glemp nor Solidarity officials commented on the meeting, but one source said it had been prolonged because participants were awaiting an "important telephone call." That call, sources said, might have been the results of Glemp's efforts. It was not known whether the call was actually made.

Several meetings between the regime and the church took place Wednesday. Polish party leader and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski met with leaders of three parliamentary groups.

Despite the failure to get a summit Wednesday, Glemp's warning may have borne fruit, observers said. They noted several official statements and news commentaries that suggested that the emergency law — whose adoption was strongly recommended by the sixth plenary session of the Communist Party late last month — might not be necessary after all. Indeed, the legislation is not even included in the agenda for the next parliament session, set for Tuesday.

Despite this apparent softening of the party's position, the Solidarity meeting Friday in Gdansk could be dangerous, since the call for a general strike and confrontation with the authorities, first made Dec. 4 in Radom, has in the past week galvanized regional leaders.

Walesa, however, said he was convinced that there would not be a strike, but that negotiations would resume and agreements would be reached. He added that this moderate position, heretofore pilloried by some regional leaders, would not be targeted for excessive criticism.

Indeed, the authorities, in publicizing the contents of a tape of the Radom meetings to try to show a union intent to overthrow the government, enhanced Walesa's national prestige just as his authority within Solidarity was being called into doubt.

Ex-army group revolts in China

HONG KONG, Dec. 10 (AP) — A group of demobilized army men in a small county in China's Guangdong province stormed the county headquarters, held officials hostage and destroyed government documents during a four-day abortive revolt, a leftist Hong Kong magazine reports.

The Chinese-language monthly *Cheng Ming*, in its December issue, said the group, numbering about 6,000, demanded better jobs from county officials.

It said they marched into the headquarters in Wu Chuan county but surrendered themselves four days later after a top official from a neighboring county termed them counter-revolutionaries and ordered them to leave the premises immediately.

Wu Chuan county is situated some 330 kms southward of Canton on the south China coast. The report could not be verified in Hong Kong.

The magazine said most veterans in Wu Chuan joined the army because they wanted better jobs in cities upon demobilization. But demobilized troops were sent back to various communes to resume hard labor work.

Cheng Ming quoted some of them as saying: "The army robbed my youth and wasted my time."

It said during the revolt, all factories and shops in the county were closed and the streets deserted. It added that the atmosphere there resembled that of the cultural revolution. The magazine did not mention whether troops were mobilized to quell the revolt.

Sekou Toure permits cutting robbers down

DAKAR, Dec. 10 (AFP) — President Ahmad Sekou Toure has given his fellow Guineans permission to "cut down all robbers with any available means." In a statement broadcast Wednesday night by Radio Conakry and monitored here, Sekou Toure said that in his role as leader of the Guinean Democratic Party (PDG) he authorized "any citizen and any foreigner, if armed, to shoot any thief who enters his property."

Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

The couple were in the airport, completing the entry formalities. The husband (of course) had given himself the task of filling in the relevant form. His wife happened to be looking over his shoulder as he reached the space where he was to put 'the wife's occupation'. She saw him hesitate a second, then put down 'none.'

Whereupon she blew her top (I have known them both for years. She told of the incident in his presence).

"None!" she shouted with all huff, amazement and anger. "None!" He realized what he had done and tried to explain. "Oh, you know, they mean an official job. Real work. I mean..."

But it was once more too late. He had put his foot in it a second time. "Real work!" The shout was turning into a full-blown scream. Heads were being turned. People were staring.

"Please," he pleaded. "I only meant... OK, what shall I put down?"

"How about 'cook, driver and outside-hours-school mistress...'" She said, anger congealing into icy calm. "And that's just for openers."

"Come on," he said. "You know I can't say that."

"Now wait a minute, wait a minute," she went on. "Why not write down that I do this work seven days a week, rain and shine, weekends and public holidays included?"

"I only meant..." he said feebly, but he knew the game was lost, that there was nothing for him to do but take it squarely on the chin and say thank you.

"And when you've written this," she continued, "be sure to leave space for the following: I also work as amateur doctor for the children as they come from school with their bruises, aches, colds; and as amateur psychologist for you when you come from work after what you call your 'hard day at the office.'"

"And don't forget to add," she concluded, "that I do this in the time I have left from shopping, washing up, cleaning the house, laundering, feeding the cats..."

"Would you like to complete the form, dear," he said.

Translated from Ashary Al Awad

9 men seek top U.N. post

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 10 (R) — Nine men are now in the running for the post of U.N. secretary-general following the announcement Wednesday night of four new candidates.

After receiving instructions from their governments, council members are to meet at 1530 GMT Friday to consider the new list and possibly begin voting.

The contest was thrown wide open after the incumbent, Kurt Waldheim, and his only initial challenger, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, both withdrew after 16 inconclusive rounds of haggling that began six weeks ago.

By the time a 6 p.m. (2300 GMT) deadline expired Wednesday night, four new names had been added to a preliminary list of five announced Tuesday night by Council President Olara Otunnu of Uganda.

The four new candidates are: Rafael Salas of the Philippines, executive director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, Ambassador Radha Krishna Ramphul, the permanent U.N. representative of Mauritius; Carlos Julio Arosemena-Monroy, president of Ecuador from 1961 to 1963; and Santiago Quijano-Caballero of Colombia, former director of the U.N.'s Office of Inter-Agency Affairs in Geneva.

Most of the speculation, however, centers on candidates whose names appeared in the initial five-man list. They are: Carlos Ortiz Rozas, Argentina's ambassador to Britain; Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, who can claim several nationalities and is a former U.N. high commissioner for refugees; former U.N. Undersecretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru; Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal of Guyana and Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

Spain sacks 5 army men

MADRID, Dec. 10 (R) — Five Spanish Army captains who signed a manifesto sympathetic to plotters of last February's abortive military coup have been relieved of their commands, the army's official bulletin said Thursday.

The five were among 100 junior and non-commissioned officers who signed the manifesto published on the eve of official constitution day celebrations last Sunday. It also coincided with the absence of King Juan Carlos, away on a tour of the Gulf states.

Military chiefs ordered the immediate 14-day house arrest of the signatories and warned of dire consequence for anyone else in the armed forces supporting the manifesto.

Among those relieved of their command was Infantry Capt. Blas Pinar Gutierrez, son of Blas Pinar, leader of Spain's far rightist Fuerza Nueva (new force) Party.

The manifesto, published last Sunday expressed support for would-be putschists who held the parliament and cabinet hostage at the Cortes on Feb. 23 this year.

Meanwhile, at least six rightist militants were arrested here Wednesday on suspicion of terrorist activity, police sources said Thursday. The militants are suspected members of the "Fuerza Nueva". The militants were in possession of explosive and police suspected that they had intended to plant bombs during last Sunday's constitution day celebrations.

Meanwhile, the Socialist Party Thursday handed the government petitions signed by 600,000 persons demanding a referendum on Spain's entry into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The government has refused leftist opposition requests for a referendum, passing instead through the parliament where the ruling Centrist Party has a majority. A Socialist official who handed in the signatures said his party would continue to try to prevent Spain's entry.

In Brussels, NATO governments welcomed Spain as a new military ally Thursday. NATO's protective ring around Western Europe will be strengthened when Spain's 342,000 troops are brought under the alliance umbrella next year.

India, China agree to develop trade, cultural relations

PEKING, Dec. 10 (Agencies) — China and India opened their first border talks in almost 20 years Thursday and agreed to develop trade and cultural relations between the two sometimes antagonistic Asian powers.

Diplomatic sources said the talks lasted more than six hours and described them as "pleasant on both sides." The border and normalization talks are the first comprehensive dialogue since China and India fought a brief, bloody border war in 1962.

Both sides stated their positions on the complicated border problem and an exchange of views and full discussion was expected to begin Friday, said one source, who asked not to be quoted.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and Indian External Affairs Secretary Eric Gonsalves met for three hours in the morning and more than three hours in the afternoon at a government guest house.

In the morning the Chinese and Indian delegations divided into three groups to discuss the border question, trade and economic relations and culture, the sources said. In the afternoon both sides staked out their claims on the border. — The details were not known but India claims that China is illegally occupying 14,500 square miles on the west. India also claims Pakistan illegally ceded another 2,000 square miles to China in the west.

Both the delegations issued a joint declaration expressing "their desire for a settlement" of the boundary dispute. The declaration, released by the Indian side, also said the two delegations had urged "further improvement of relations between the two countries". The joint declaration added that the two sides had reached "an agreement on some procedural matters."

The talks are expected to continue through Sunday and possibly Monday.

The crux of the talks is the boundary dispute, diplomatic sources said. Both sides already had agreed in principle to examine other aspects of the bilateral relationship. Economic and cultural groups were expected to hold further discussions during the week.

India announced this week that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi also would visit China to help that relations.